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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

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President:
Baron S. Hirayama, P.C.

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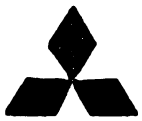

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A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

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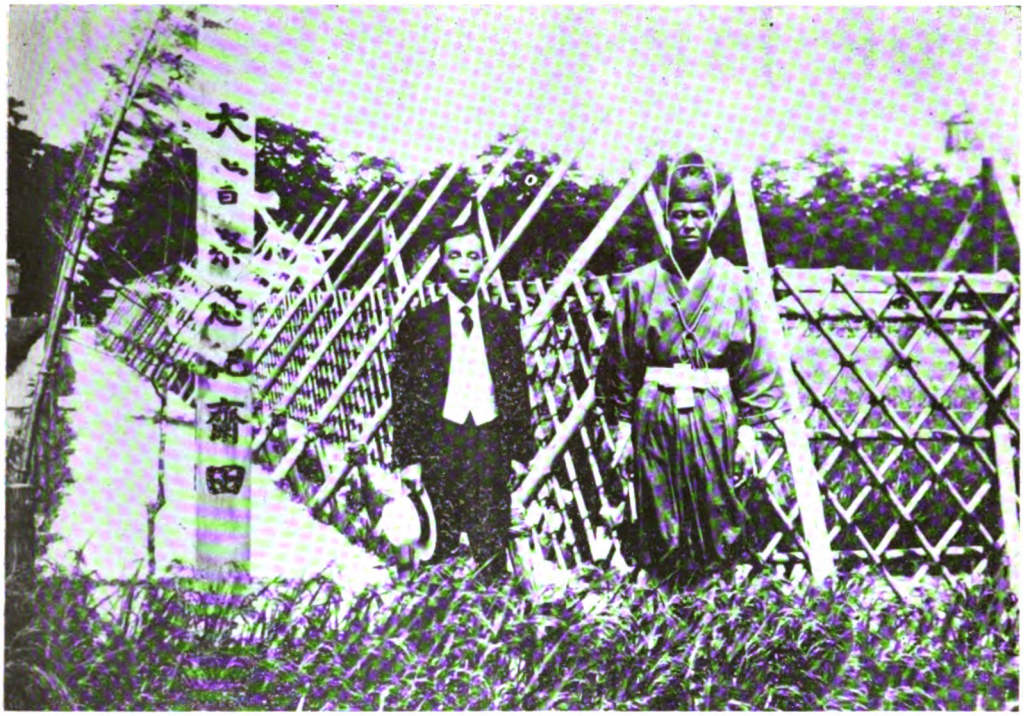

Scene at the Yuki ricefield, near Kyoto, where the rice for the Coronation rites was grown.

Illinois University baseball team on its arrival in Tokyo.

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Welcoming the returning Japanese athletes from the Olympic Games at Amsterdam.

Welcoming the returning delegates from the Women's Pan-Pacific Conference at Honolulu.

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General

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

Vol. XIX OCTOBER, 1928 No. 1

Viscount Kaneko's Memories of President Roosevelt

I

The Japan Magazine is glad to be able to publish the following slightly condensed translation of the speech delivered by Viscount Kaneko, who is a member of the Privy Council, before a recent gathering of prominent military and other persons, in Osaka.—Editor.

IT was a great honor to me to be able to requite, even in the smallest degree, the benevolence of His Majesty the Emperor Meiji, by fulfilling my mission in the United States during nearly two years, at the time of the Russo-Japanese War.

My mission consisted in explaining to the President and people of the United States what had forced Japan into war with Russia, and thus to obtain their understanding and sympathy.

The state council that met in the presence of the Emperor on February 4, 1904, decided to declare war on Russia. That night I was summoned by Prince (then Marquis) Ito, president of the Privy Council, who told me that the Elder Statesmen and the members of the Cabinet unanimously desired me to go to the United States on such a mission.

I told the Marquis that I feared the burden of such a responsibility would be too heavy for me, and that no one in the country would be able to carrry it through to success except His Excellency himself.

However, he continued to urge me, and at last I agreed though with much misgiving, but hoping that it would give me, also, an opportunity to return, to some extent, the favor which the Marquis had shown me in the past.

The matter was, indeed, a serious one for me. I could hardly hope for success in view of the close relationship between the United States and Russia at that time.

Russia had helped the United States against England in the War of 1812, and in the Civil War had sided with the North against the South, and moreover the two countries had many ties of politics, commerce and social intercouse.

Japan, on the contrary, was far less closely connected with the United States, and I was to go to that country, single-handed, to reverse the situation. It did, indeed, seem a difficult task.

However, having undertaken it, I determined to bring it to success, at the risk of life itself, if necessary.

After taking leave of Marquis Ito, I called on Prince (then Count) Katsura,

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the Prime Minister, Marquis (then Baron) Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, General Terauchi, Minister for War, Admiral Baron Yamamoto, Minister for the Navy, General Baron Kodama, Chief of the General Staff, and other high officials.

As a result of these interviews, I had no conviction that Japan would have a chance to win the war, on land and sea, and in this uncertainty, I prepared to leave for America.

After I had returned to my family at my Hayama villa to make ready for my journey, I was surprised into emotions of deep gratitude to receive, unexpectedly, at my humble villa, a gracious visit from Her Majesty the Empress, who was staying at the detached palace there. This was on the morning of February 14, 1904, the day after my arrival at Hayama.

Her Majesty granted audience to my wife, son and daughters, as well as to myself. She honored me with a gracious message in connection with my forthcoming visit to the United States. This was, indeed, an unprecedented honor. My feelings were such that I was hardly able to utter a reply to her words of benevolence.

Thus, honored beyond my deserts, and with the misgiving that the people in general expected rather too much from my poor efforts, I left Yokohama on February 24. On March 11, I arrived at San Francisco.

I immediately formally called on the Japanese consul-general, to hear that on the very eve of my arrival, President Roosevelt had issued a declaration of strict neutrality in the conflict between Japan and Russia. Naturally, a feeling of pessimism prevailed among the Japanese residents in San Francisco.

I experienced a feeling of despair myself, on learning that the President, one of my old and most intimate friends, had issued such a proclamation, as I had expected to rely on his benevolence.

Subsequently, in Chicago, New York, and elsewhere, I found the Japanese consuls-general and other residents in great despondency.

M. Cassini, then Russian Ambassador in the United States, was well known among the Japanese, because of his interference between Japan and China by engineering the Three-Power intervention, with France and Germany, after the Japan-China war, while minister in Peking and from which post he was promoted to be ambassador in Washington.

M. Cassini left no stone unturned to incite the Americans against Japan, persuading the American newspapers to publish articles detrimental to our country. Some of the New York papers thus maintained an anti-Japanese attitude. Such was the atmosphere of enmity into which I stepped.

But there were worse things than that. In New York the society people held a banquet to demonstrate their sympathy for Russia. At it the Russian ambassador and his staff were honored guests, and, of course, no Japanese were invited.

Irish-Americans paraded in the streets, on St. Patrick's Day carrying the Russian colors. When they passed my hotel, they looked up at the window of my room and waved their flags. Such was the American sympathy with Russia in those days. They made no attempt to conceal it,

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instead of maintaining strict neutrality.

I wished to have a frank talk with the President, and on March 26 went to Washington. After consulting with the Japanese ambassador, Baron Takahira, I presented myself at the White House.

There were already some forty visitors waiting, and I thought I should have to wait my turn. But, when I sent in my card, the President himself came out from his room, and grasping my hand in both his own, asked me why I had not come sooner. He said he had received word from the American minister in Tokyo, Mr. Griscom, that I was coming, and repeatedly demanded why I had delayed in calling on him.

As was Mr. Roosevelt's custom with intimate friends, he took my left arm in his right, and led me into his room. The others who were waiting showed various expressions of surprise, evidently wondering why the President should give such preference to a Japanese, personally escorting him and even looking delighted. While taking me into his room, he continued to ask why I had not come to him earlier.

As soon as we entered his private room, the President asked me if I had read his proclamation of neutrality.

I answered that I had, and that I had been greatly disappointed.

Mr. Roosevelt agreed that no doubt I would have been, and that that was the reason why he had been anxious to see me, and explain it as soon as possidle. He added that the proclamation did not express his real feelings.

The President informed me that there were many American army and navy officers who did not hesitate to express their sympathy with Japan, some of them even desiring to join the Japanese forces. The Russian amdassador had protested to the President against this, and expressed the desire that they should be strictly controlled, especially those who were indiscreet enough to take sides with Japan in public utterances. Mr. Roosevelt said that in these circumstances, he had been obliged to declare neutrality, but that in fact he was a friend of Japan. He said he hoped for Japan's victory and that surely we should beat Russia.

Mr. Roosevelt added that as soon as war broke out, he had ordered leading army and navy officers, as well as the attaches at the American legations in the Far East, to investigate and report on the probable outcome of the war, and that judging from the reports he had received, he fully believed in Japan's success. He told me to be reassured.

How overjoyed I was to hear these words of sympathy, while the issue of the conflict was as yet in the dark!

The President continued that he had lost no opportunity to study the condition of Japan, which had made such amazing progress under her constitution, while Russia, vast though she was, resembled a worn-out machine. He said no foreigner could be sure of the safety of his life or property in that country, while in Japan they were always well protected. The President declared that when a country in disorder came into conflict with one which was internally firmly united, there could be no doubt of the result. He added that Japan was destined to be the victor, and that nothing should be done to hinder her, as if she won the war, it

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wonld be not only for her own benefit, but also for that of the world in general.

The mission of becoming the pivot of civilization in the Far East and the future leader of Asia was on Japan's shoulders, the President declared, and that the future prosperity or decline of the Orient depended on Japan's prestige, therefore he hoped she would become the dominant Asiatic power, which would make for the welfare of the world. Japan should at all costs win the war, he repeated.

The talk of the "Yellow Peril" was absurd, it being nothing but a phrase coined by the German Kaiser, who was utterly ignorant of conditions in the Far East, said Mr. Roosevelt. He recalled that the Mongols overran Russia and menaced Vienna, but when they turned eastward they were repulsed by Japan, in ancient times. Rather than taking alarm at a "Yellow Peril," Europe should praise the valor of the Japanese, who had repulsed the Mongols when Europe could not do so. To accuse Japan of forming a "Yellow Peril" was quite wrong, he said.

The President advised me that in this crisis the best way to bring about closer relations between Japan and the United States was to enlist the aid of the Harvard Club organized by old Japanese graduates, which was closely connected with the Harvard Clubs in nearly all the states. He thought these organizations would be the best medium to inform the American public about Japanese aims.

On being talked to in this way, I realized my misapprehensions in having doubted Mr. Roosevelt's intentions and having grieved at his apparent lack of sympathy for the Japanese people, when I reached San Francisco. My spirits became remarkably brighter.

Immediately on returning to my hotel, I sent a long code telegram to Baron Komura, the Foreign Minister, informing him of the situation. I need hardly say that the Elder Statesmen and the Cabinet in Tokyo were delighted to receive the news.

A few days later, in company with Baron Takahira, I called on the Secretary of State, Mr. John Hay, also one of my old friends. Mr. Hay was no less sympathetic to Japan than was the President, rather contrary to my expectation. The Secretary talked very favorably of Japan.

This call was followed by one on the Secretary for the Navy, Mr. Moody, who was one of my classmates at Harvard. This turned out to be a valuable and effective help in the fulfilment of my mission in the United States.

On April 12, Lieutenant-General Woodford, formerly American minister to Spain, and one of my old friends, was kind enough to invite 230 leading men in various spheres of society to a meeting at the University Club in New York, and to introduce me to them.

Thus I had a chance to express myself outspokenly. It was my first speech since my arrival in the United States, and for this reason I did my utmost to express myself about the war, and to appeal to the sympathy of my audience as strongly as possible.

In concluding my address, I referred to the death, only two days before, of Vice-Admiral Makaroff, caused by the explosion of a mine off Port Arthur, and expressed my deep condolence.

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I said that the Russo-Japanese War, no less than any other war, was between nations, and not between men. Though he was an enemy, I could not help lamenting his death. However, I continued, Vice-Admiral Makaroff must have felt satisfaction in meeting an honorable death while fighting for his fatherland, and that his spirit, in Heaven, knowing that his name would remain forever in honor in the annals of the Russian navy, would be consoled. I declared that, though an enemy individual, I gave a tribute of tears to the noble dead.

These concluding words made a strong impression on my hearers, and the newspapers, quoting my speech, remarked that the Japanese are a great people, commenting on my tribute to a foe killed in battle. My effort thus was a great success.

After the Japanese army crossed the Yalu River, they captured the forts of Nanshan and Tehlishu, winning battle after battle, and when the victory of Japan at Lioyang, on September 4, reached the United States, the American people began to realize which army was superior, that General Kuropatkin's retreats were not premeditated as he professed but that they were forced on him, and that when Port Arthur fell it should bring the war to an end.

This opinion was shared by all Americans. However, when part of the Japanese forces were beaten in the battle of Shaka on October 9, Russia did not fail to seize the opportunity to spread exaggerated reports in the United States, trying to convince the American public that the Japanese army was losing its strength.

On receiving these reports, President Roosevelt told me that according to Russian reports, the battle of Shaka seemed to have ended in a Russian victory, that the Russians had captured eleven Japanese guns, and that the Japanese had suffered many casualties.

The President said he thought this was an opportunity that should not be missed. Since the Japanese had crossed the Yalu Russia had been beaten until the battle of Shaka, which brought her first victory, thus retrieving her national honor.

Mr. Roosevelt said he had the idea to intervene, suggesting to Russia to open peace negotiations with Japan. He asked me what would be Japan's attitude to such a move on his part.

I replied that as no report on the battle of Shaka had reached me from my own country, I could not say anything about that, but that, in my opinion, Japan could not agree to his proposal for peace, as a result of losing only one battle.

It is too early yet to stop the war, I continued, as a victory awaited Japan in the capture of Port Arthur. Russia might agree, as she seemed to have won the latest battle, but Japan could not do so, though it was from the President's sympathy for Japan that he made the suggestion, I added.

Mr. Roosevelt desired to know why Japan would refuse, but I could only answer that I felt sure she would do so, and that it would be better to give up the idea.

In consequence, Mr. Roosevelt desisted from his intention to intervene.

It is related that when General Kuroki, commander of the First Army in the war, visited the United States after its conclution, the President asked him what had happened at the battle of Shaka.

The general explained that the Japanese army's partial defeat was due to some of the troops having advanced too far for the orders from headquarters to reach them, and they were cut off at the rear.

(To be continued)

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Supply and Demand in Japan

DURING 1926 supply and demand of commodities in Japan each amounted to about 15,367,000,000 yen, of which as to supply it is noticeable that home products amounted to 12,990,000,000 yen and imports to 2,370,000,000 yen, while as to demand, exports stood at 2,040,000,000 yen and domestic consumption at 13,220,000,000 yen, the home products forming 97 per cent. of the consumption, of which the remaining 3 per cent. was supplied by imports.

The yearly movement of commodities amounting thus to 15,000,000,000 yen, it works out at 1,300,000,000 yen a month on an average, and when commodity prices go up or down 1 per cent. monthly on an average, it reaches 13,000,000 yen.

A comparison of the home products with the national wealth shows, on the basis of the national wealth amounting to 102,300,000,000 yen at the end of 1924 as published recently by the Statistics Bureau of the Cabinet, that in 1926 home products were 12.7 per cent. of the national wealth.

The home products of 12,896,000,000 yen for 1924 may be compared with the national wealth, showing a similar ratio.

The following table No. 1 denotes the general condition of supply and demand of commodities in this country during 1926:—

(In Thousands of Yen)

	Home Products	Imports	Exports	Home Consumption
1. Agricultural products:				
Raw foodstuffs	2,750,038	217,566	20,728	2,946,876
Manufactured foodstuffs	1,083,669	96,042	77,287	1,102,424
Raw materials	957,083	904,528	29,281	1,832,330
Half-finished articles	1,738,773	11,295	840,273	909,795
Finished articles	1,518,009	39,100	629,289	927,820
Miscellaneous articles	5,041	1,470	5,041	1,470
Total	8,052,615	1,270,004	1,601,901	7,720,718
2. Stock-farm products:				
Raw foodstuffs	190,416	11,318	0	201,735
Manufactured foodstuffs	15,254	15,863	89	31,028
Raw materials	5,350	92,472	0	97,822
Half-finished articles	108,976	66,273	1,879	173,370
Finished articles	278,828	30,227	12,118	296,936
Miscellaneous articles	0	437	0	437
Total	598,826	216,592	14,087	801,331
3. Marine products:				
Raw foodstuffs	414,029	0	15,125	424,903
Manufactured foodstuffs	206,104	3,661	25,276	184,489
Raw materials	48,950	2,745	298	51.396
Half-finished articles	4,955	4,640	4,485	5,120
Finished articles	7,627	0	7,627	0
Miscellaneous articles	0	0	0	0
Total	707,667	11,057	52,814	665,910
4. Forestry products:				
Raw foodstuffs	14,915	0	3,156	11,758
Manufactured foodstuffs	0	1,208	0	1,208

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	Home Products	Imports	Exports	Home Consumption
Raw materials	240,784	171,894	19,355	393,322
Half-finished articles	267,827	15,324	8,135	275,016
Finished articles	670,957	25,020	39,116	656,861
Miscellaneous articles	0	0	0	9
Total	1,194,484	213,448	69,764	1,338,168
5. Mineral products:				
Raw foodstuffs	0	0	0	0
Manufactured foodstuffs	0	0	0	0
Raw materials	369,784	74,389	34,147	409,249
Half-finished articles	441,664	226,292	13,248	654,707
Finished articles	1,061,535	193,171	93,548	1,161,157
Miscellaneous articles	0	0	0	0
Total	1,872,206	493,853	140,945	2,225,114
6. Other products:				
Raw foodstuffs	0	0	0	0
Manufactured foodstuffs	144,082	1,210	3,061	142,230
Raw materials	18,283	4,535	207	22,611
Half-finished articles	94,767	82,259	3,689	173,337
Finished articles	232,025	62,922	61,934	233,014
Miscellaneous articles	74,721	21,601	96,322	0
Total	563,879	172,528	165,215	571,193
7. Total of the above products:				
Raw foodstuffs	3,395,399	228,885	39,010	3,585,274
Manufactured foodstuffs	1,449,109	117,986	105,715	1,461,381
Raw materials	1,639,459	1,250,565	83,291	2,806,733
Half-finished articles	2,656,964	406,095	871,711	2,191,348
Finished articles	3,768,984	350,442	843,635	3,275,791
Miscellaneous articles	79,762	23,509	101,363	1,907
Grand Total	12,989,680	2,377,484	2,044,727	13,322,436

Agricultural Products and Finished Articles Mostly in Supply and Demand. —Study of the commodities in supply and demand during 1926, classified into agricultural, mineral, forestry, stock-farm, marine and other products shows that agricultural products head the list with supply and demand each amounting to about 9,300,000,000 yen, about 60 per cent. of the total supply and demand of commodities. Their home consumption amounted to 7,700,000,000 yen, and the home production being 114 per cent. of it, was 14 per cent. in excess, or 330,000,000 yen.

Next come the mineral products, the supply and demand of which each amounted to 2,360,000,000 yen, being 15 per cent. of the total supply and demand of commodities. Of the home consumption, home production took 84 per cent. and the remaining 16 per cent., or 350,000,000 yen was imported.

The third place was taken by the fishery products, the supply and demand of which each amounted to 1,400,000,000 yen, being 9.1 per cent. of the total supply and demand of commodities. Of the home consumption, the home production was 89 per cent. and the remaining 11 per cent., or 140,000,000 yen was imported.

The stock-farm, marine and other products were far less in supply and demand than the foregoing three classes, and their total supply and demand each

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amounted to 2,270,000,000 yen, being 14 per cent. of the total supply and demand of commodities.

Of these three classes, the marine products were more supplied than demanded, and the other two each had an amount imported to make up for the shortage of the home supply.

In the kinds of these products, finished articles had the largest supply and demand, each of which amounted to 4,120,000,000 yen, 26.8 per cent. of the total. Their home production was 115 per cent. of the home consumption, allowing 15 per cent., or 500,000,000 yen to be exported.

Raw foodstuffs were a shade less than finished articles in the amount of supply and demand, amounting to 3,620,000,000 yen, which was about 23.6 per cent. of the total. Neither raw foodstuffs nor manufactured foodstuffs were produced sufficiently to meet the demand, but to the extent of 94.7 per cent. for the former, leaving 5.5 per cent., or 190,000,000 yen to be covered by imports.

As finished goods and raw foodstuffs make a pair in the similarity of the amount of supply and demand so half-finished goods and raw materials form another pair, the former having a supply and a demand each amounting to 3,060,000,000 yen, 20 per cent. of the total, and the latter a supply and a demand each amounting to 2,890,000,000 yen, 18.8 per cent. of the total.

These two have, however, a wide discrepancy in the ratio of self-supply, for the former has 121 per cent. of it and an excess of exports over imports to the amount of about 500,000,000 yen, while the latter has only 52 per cent. of it and an excess of imports over exports to the extent of 1,200,000,000 yen.

Manufactured foodstuffs had a supply and a demand each amounting to 1,560,000,000 yen, being 10 per cent. of the total. Their imports exceeded the exports very little.

Ratio of Home Production.—The five classes of products, each with the five items of each class, mentioned in Table No. 1, make twenty-five items, except the other products and miscellaneous articles. But raw foodstuffs and manufactured foodstuffs in mineral products being nil, of the remaining twenty-three items, only seventeen each had a supply and a demand amounting to upwards of 100,000,000 yen, and the remaining six items had a supply and a demand amounting to no more than 30,000,000 yen and may be left out of consideration, too.

Of these seventeen items, none had a supply and a demand amounting to upwards of 2,000,000,000 yen, except agricultural raw foodstuffs. There are five items, each of which amounted to upwards of 1,000,000,000 yen. They are agricultural raw materials, agricultural half-finished articles, agricultural finished articles, mineral finished articles and agricultural manufactured foodstuffs in the order named.

Five items had each upwards of 400,000,000 yen, being the forestry finished articles, mineral half-finished articles, mineral raw materials, marine raw foodstuffs and forestry raw materials in the order named, and six items each upwards of 100,000,000 yen, being stock-farm finished articles, forestry half-finished articles, forestry manufactured foodstuffs, stock-farm raw foodsuffs, stock-

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farm half-finished articles and stock-farm raw materials in the order named.

Of all these items, agricultural half-finished articles, agricultural finished articles, marine manufactured foodstuffs, marine raw foodstuffs and forestry finished articles were produced over the domestic demand, these being chiefly marine foodstuffs and finished and half-finished articles, and stock-farm raw materials, agricultural raw materials, forestry raw materials, stock-farm half-finished articles and mineral half-finished articles were self-supplied only in the ratio of about 60 per cent. of the domestic demand, being mainly raw materials and half-finished articles.

The other seven items had each a production amounting to about 90 per cent. of the domestic demand.

Yearly Returns of Supply and Demand Shown by Products.—The supply and demand of all products each amounted to 13,870,000,000 yen in 1923, to 15,-350,000,000 yen in 1924, to 16,200,-000,000 yen in 1925 and to 15,370,000,-000 yen in 1926, increasing at a bound between 1923 and 1924, reaching high water-mark in 1925 and falling in 1926 nearly to the level of 1922.

The following Table No. 2 exhibits the figures by products:—

(In Thousands of Yen)

Item	1926	1925	1924	1923
Agricultural products:				
Home production	8,052,616	8,876,796	8,229,217	7,468,710
Imports	1,270,004	1,497,710	1,119,950	914,843
Exports	1,601,901	1,820,982	1,444,061	1,123,068
Home consumption	7,720,718	8,553,525	7,905,106	7,260,485
Stock-farm products:				
Home production	598,826	580'857	604,904	591,634
Imports	216,592	299,776	288,372	269,141
Exports	14,087	17,787	12,203	10,771
Home consumption	801,331	862,844	881,073	850,004
Marine products:				
Home production	707,667	731,023	713,169	678,605
Imports	11,057	9,823	8,216	7,821
Exports	52,814	52,031	44,277	36,221
Home comsumption	665,910	688,815	677,108	650,205
Forestry products:				
Home production	1,194,484	1,200,208	1,196,774	1,180,395
Imports	213,448	172,676	222,791	143,313
Exports	69 764	79,427	61,372	66,074
Home consumption	1,338,168	1,293,458	1,358,193	1,257,634
Mineral products:				
Home production	1,872,206	1,751,920	1,697 205	1,566,290
Imports	493,853	432,471	637,052	471,097
Exports	140,945	153,042	115,210	102,337
Home consumption	2,225;114	2,031,349	2,219,047	1,935,050
Other products:				
Home production	563,879	490,539	455,103	407,277
Imports	172,528	160,198	177,018	176,014
Exports	165,215	182,316	129,909	109,276
Home consumption	571,193	468,421	502,213	474,015
Total:				
Home production	12,989,680	13,631,345	12,896,375	11,892,915
Imports	2,377,484	2,572,657	2,453,402	1,982,230
Exports	2,044,727	2,305,589	1,807,034	1,447,750
Home consumption	13,322,436	13,898,413	13,542,742	12,427,395

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farm half-finished articles and stock-farm raw materials in the order named.

Of all these items, agricultural half-finished articles, agricultural finished articles, marine manufactured foodstuffs, marine raw foodstuffs and forestry finished articles were produced over the domestic demand, these being chiefly marine foodstuffs and finished and half-finished articles, and stock-farm raw materials, agricultural raw materials, forestry raw materials, stock-farm half-finished articles and mineral half-finished articles were self-supplied only in the ratio of about 60 per cent. of the domestic demand, being mainly raw materials and half-finished articles.

The other seven items had each a production amounting to about 90 per cent. of the domestic demand.

Yearly Returns of Supply and Demand shown by Products.— The supply and demand of all products each amounted to 1,870,000,000 yen in 1923, to 1,750,000,000 yen in 1924, to 1,630,000,000 yen in 1925 and to 1,370,000,000 yen in 1926, increasing at a bound between 1923 and 1924, reaching high water-mark in 1925 and falling in 1926 nearly to the level of 1922.

The following Table No. 2 exhibits the figures by products:—

(In Thousands of Yen)

Item	1926	1925	1924	1923
Agricultural products:				
Home production	8,052,616	8,470,196	8,279,317	7,178,210
Imports	1,247,444	1,305,270	1,115,230	[illegible]
Exports	1,000,201	1,125,282	1,111,001	1,172,008
Home consumption	7,172,015	8,550,255	7,383,[illegible]	7,200,150
Stock-farm products:				
Home production	5,813,256	5,830,567	6[illegible],301	501,031
Imports	210,302	207,170	[illegible],2	208,111
Exports	11,067	17,767	13,[illegible]3	10,171
Home consumption	801,231	822,511	813,[illegible]3	850,041
Marine products:				
Home production	707,167	731,022	713,159	678,805
Imports	11,057	9,823	8,[illegible]10	7,811
Exports	5,814	12,011	4[illegible],17	20,271
Home consumption	693,410	688,815	677,[illegible]08	636,235
Forestry products:				
Home production	1,104,184	1,200,502	1,[illegible]271	1,189,535
Imports	21,118	17,670	[illegible],201	[illegible],3
Exports	67,261	70,172	61,[illegible]22	66,071
Home consumption	1,[illegible],108	1,[illegible]93	1,[illegible]193	1,[illegible]65,
Mineral products:				
Home production	1,871,906	1,771,050	1,[illegible]205	1,[illegible]5
Imports	46,[illegible]3	42[illegible]1	6[illegible]02	41[illegible]7
Exports	130,[illegible]4	15[illegible]12	11[illegible]10	102,33[illegible]
Home consumption	2,[illegible]11	2,0[illegible]19	2,[illegible]017	1,[illegible]30
Other products:				
Home production	853,[illegible]19	490,[illegible]19	45[illegible]03	407,[illegible]7
Imports	1,[illegible]38	1[illegible]58	1[illegible]18	1[illegible]14
Exports	1[illegible]213	182,[illegible]10	1[illegible]	100,[illegible]6
Home consumption	5[illegible]193	4[illegible]121	3[illegible]213	4[illegible]15
Total:				
Home production	12,[illegible]30	13,[illegible]15	12,[illegible]75	11,[illegible]5
Imports	2,[illegible]84	2,[illegible]0	2,1[illegible]02	1,[illegible]0
Exports	2,[illegible]27	2,[illegible]89	1,[illegible]04	1,11[illegible]0
Home consumption	13,[illegible]56	13,[illegible]13	13,[illegible]2	12,[illegible]39

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It may be seen from the above table that during the period of years the agricultural products are unchanged in proportion to the total supply and demand, while the forestry and mineral products increased, the stock-farm and marine products being decreased or stationary.

In the production of home products consumption, it may be noted, too, that the agricultural products maintained a self-supply ratio of 102 to 104 per cent. during the four years, the marine products increased regularly from 104 per cent. in 1923 to 109 per cent. in 1926; the stock-farm products rose, being about 70 per cent., the marine products decreased, having 93.8 per cent. in 1923 maximum and 85 per cent. in 1924 minimum, and the mineral products also dwindled, having 50.2 per cent. in 1925 maximum and 70.4 per cent. in 1924 minimum.

Yearly Returns in Kinds of Products.—The kinds of each item of the above-mentioned six products may be mentioned as follow:—

(in Thousands of Yen)

Item	1926	1925	1924	1923
Raw foodstuffs:				
Home production	3,[illegible],[illegible]0	3,869,172	3,819,890	2,[illegible],[illegible]3
Imports	2[illegible],[illegible]5	284,167	219,279	1[illegible],[illegible]4
Exports	[illegible],[illegible]0	38,[illegible]1	38,043	[illegible],[illegible]5
Home consumption	3,38[illegible],[illegible]4	4,112,101	4,0[illegible],115	3,[illegible],[illegible]8
Manufactured foodstuffs:				
Home production	1,410,100	1,[illegible],891	1,278,575	1,[illegible],[illegible]3
Imports	112,960	[illegible]5,217	101,[illegible]7	[illegible],[illegible]2
Exports	[illegible],[illegible]5	10[illegible],[illegible]3	71,[illegible]98	[illegible],[illegible]4
Home consumption	1,401,281	1,[illegible],[illegible]21	1,[illegible],[illegible]11	1,[illegible],[illegible]3
Raw materials:				
Home production	1,[illegible],[illegible]9	1,[illegible],[illegible]5	1,[illegible],[illegible]0	1,[illegible],[illegible]8
Imports	1,[illegible],[illegible]4	1,[illegible],[illegible]2	1,[illegible],[illegible]7	[illegible],[illegible]1
Exports	[illegible],[illegible]1	[illegible],[illegible]3	[illegible],[illegible]6	[illegible],[illegible]7
Home consumption	2,[illegible],[illegible]3	3,[illegible],[illegible]3	2,[illegible],[illegible]0	2,[illegible],[illegible]4
Half-manufactured articles:				
Home production	2,[illegible],[illegible]1	2,[illegible],[illegible]6	2,[illegible],[illegible]7	[illegible],[illegible]9
Imports	[illegible],[illegible]6	[illegible],[illegible]6	[illegible],[illegible]0	[illegible],[illegible]2
Exports	[illegible],[illegible]1	1,[illegible],[illegible]1	[illegible],[illegible]4	[illegible],[illegible]3
Home consumption	2,[illegible],[illegible]8	2,[illegible],[illegible]8	2,[illegible],[illegible]8	2,[illegible],[illegible]4
Finished articles:				
Home production	[illegible],[illegible]4	[illegible],[illegible]4	3,[illegible],[illegible]1	3,[illegible],[illegible]9
Imports	[illegible],[illegible]2	[illegible],[illegible]9	[illegible],[illegible]5	[illegible],[illegible]1
Exports	[illegible],[illegible]5	[illegible],[illegible]2	[illegible],[illegible]5	[illegible],[illegible]5
Home consumption	3,[illegible],[illegible]1	[illegible],[illegible]8	3,[illegible],[illegible]5	3,[illegible],[illegible]7
Other articles:				
Home production	7[illegible],[illegible]2	[illegible],[illegible]7	3[illegible],[illegible]6	[illegible],[illegible]3
Imports	[illegible],[illegible]9	[illegible],[illegible]0	[illegible],[illegible]2	[illegible],[illegible]0
Exports	10[illegible],[illegible]3	[illegible],[illegible]3	[illegible],[illegible]1	[illegible],[illegible]9
Home consumption	1,907	1,700	2,[illegible]0	2,[illegible]0
Total:				
Home production	1[illegible],[illegible]0	13,[illegible],[illegible]5	12,[illegible],[illegible]5	11,[illegible],[illegible]5
Imports	[illegible],[illegible]1	[illegible],[illegible]7	[illegible],[illegible]2	[illegible],[illegible]3
Exports	[illegible],[illegible]7	[illegible],[illegible]9	[illegible],[illegible]4	[illegible],[illegible]0
Home consumption	1[illegible],[illegible]0	13,[illegible],[illegible]3	13,[illegible],[illegible]2	12,[illegible],[illegible]0

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It may be seen from the above table that during the period of years the agricultural products are unchanged in proportion to the total supply and demand, while the forestry and mineral products increased, the stock-farm and marine products being decreased or stationary.

In the proportion of home production to home consumption, it may be noted, too, that the agricultural products maintained a self-supplying ratio of 102 to 104 per cent. during the four years, the marine products increased regularly from 104 per cent. in 1923 to 106 per cent. in 1926; the stock-farm products also rose, being about 70 per cent., the marine products decreased, having 93.8 per cent. in 1923 maximum and 88 per cent. in 1924 minimum, and the mineral products also dwindled, having 86.2 per cent. in 1925 maximum and 76.4 per cent. in 1924 minimum.

Yearly Returns in Kinds of Products. —The kinds of each item of the above-mentioned six products may be mentioned as follow:—

(In Thousands of Yen)

Item	1926	1925	1924	1923
Raw foodstuffs:				
Home production	3,395,399	3,866,332	3,819,890	3,258,995
Imports	228,885	284,469	240,219	155,301
Exports	39,010	38,401	34,993	36,408
Home consumption	3,585,274	4,112,401	4,025,115	3,377,888
Manufactured foodstuffs:				
Home production	1,449,109	1,300,831	1,278,575	1,152,752
Imports	117,986	105,217	104,537	87,982
Exports	105,715	100,076	74,398	51,709
Home consumption	1,461,381	1,305,971	1,308,714	1,189,023
Raw materials:				
Home production	1,639,459	1,854,726	1,569,190	1,696,149
Imports	1,250,565	1,417,812	1,095,717	977,244
Exports	83,291	106,925	78,026	57,216
Home consumption	2,806,733	3,165,613	2,586,880	2,616,178
Half-finished articles:				
Home production	2,656,964	2,869,656	2,572,947	2,347,876
Imports	406,095	361,716	484,409	354,852
Exports	871,711	1,075,104	851,748	689,760
Home consumption	2,191,348	2,156,268	2,205,608	2,012,968
Finished articles:				
Home production	3,768,984	3,643,551	3,615,903	3,418,530
Imports	350,442	385,369	501,375	341,361
Exports	843,635	872,462	702,945	554,515
Home consumption	3,275,791	3,156,458	3,414,333	3,205,375
Other articles:				
Home production	79,762	96,247	39,868	18,613
Imports	23,509	18,072	27,142	65,486
Exports	101,363	112,618	64,921	58,139
Home consumption	1,907	1,700	2,090	25,960
Total:				
Home production	12,989,680	13,631,345	12,896,375	11,892,915
Imports	2,377,484	2,572,657	2,453,402	1,982,230
Exports	2,044,727	2,305,589	1,807,034	1,447,750
Home consumption	13,322,436	13,898,413	13,542,742	12,427,395

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The clearest tendency perceived in the above-mentioned figures is that the supply and demand of manufactured foodstuffs increased yearly, while those of half-finished articles was nearly unchanged, and other kinds altered too much yearly making it impossible to find any regular tendency among them. This may be seen from the ratio of each to the total supply and demand.

In 1923, manufactured foodstuffs had a ratio of 8.9 per cent. to the total, but it rose to 10.2 per cent. in 1926, half-finished articles had 21 per cent of the total in 1924, but this is an exception, and in the three other years, it was 19.4-19.9 per cent.

Among the other kinds, a decreasing tendency may be seen in raw foodstuffs and finished articles, possibly because of the national demand for food having changed from raw articles to manufactured articles and the supply and demand of finished articles having been restricted by economic inactivity.

The supply and demand of raw materials increased or decreased at times, but the general condition was depressed, reflecting the slackness of the industrial world. As the supply and demand of industrial products have been on the increase on the whole, however, the light supply and demand of their raw materials may be considered a result of the depreciation of commodities and the economical use of them.

In the ratio of home production, it may be noted that raw and manufactured foodstuffs each had an increased ratio, the former having one of 92.6 per cent. in 1923, but it rose to 94.9 per cent. in 1924, and after being unchanged in 1925, it stood at 94.7 per cent. in 1926.

Manufactured foodstuffs had 97 per cent. in 1923, and having increased yearly since then, reached 99.6 per cent. in 1925, when the demand was supplied nearly entirely with home products, although the ratio was a shade smaller with 99.1 per cent. in 1926.

In the industrial products, raw materials had a ratio falling off yearly, while half-finished and finished articles steadily rose. In 1923, the raw materials had a 64.8 per cent. ratio, but it was 60.6 per cent. in 1924, 58.5 per cent. in 1925 and 58.4 per cent. in1926, with which only one-half of the total amount consumed in the country could be supplied.

The half-finished articles had 116.6 per cent. ratio in 1923 and 1924, but it rose to 133 per cent. in 1925. In 1926, it declined; yet it was 121.2 per cent. The finished articles had a ratio of 106 per cent. in 1923 and 1924, but it rose to 115 per cent. in 1925 and 1926.

The following table exhibits the 17 principal kinds in supply and demand in 1926 and 1923 and their home production ratios to consumption in 1926, 1925, 1924 and 1923:—

Kind.	Each Amount of Supply and Demand (In Thousands of Yen)		Home Production Ratio to Consumption (Per Cent.)			
	1926	1923	1926	1925	1924	1923
Agricultural raw foodstuffs	2,967,604	2,769,023	93.3	92.7	93.8	94.1
Agricultural raw materials	1,861,611	1,610,580	52.2	52.2	48.8	58.4
Agricultural half-finished articles	1,750,068	1,565,034	192.2	209.3	192.2	171.2

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The clearest tendency perceived in the above-mentioned figures is that the supply and demand of manufactured foodstuffs increased yearly, while those of half finished articles was nearly unchanged, and other kinds altered too much yearly making it impossible to find any regular tendency among them. This may be seen from the ratio of each to the total supply and demand.

In 1923, manufactured foodstuffs had a ratio of 8.9 per cent. to the total, but it rose to 10.2 per cent in 1926, while finished articles had 71 per cent of the total in 1924, but this is an exception, and in the three other years, it was 19.4–19.9 per cent.

Among the other kinds, a decreasing tendency may be seen in raw foodstuffs and finished articles, possibly because of the national demand for food having changed from raw articles to manufactured articles and the supply and demand of finished articles having been restricted by economic incidents.

The supply and demand of raw materials increased or decreased at times, but the general condition was depressed, reflecting the sadness of the industrial world. As the supply and demand of industrial products have been on the increase on the whole, however, the increase in supply and demand of their raw materials may be considered a result of the depression of communities and the economical use of them.

In the ratio of home production, it may be noted that raw and manufactured foodstuffs each had an increased ratio, the former being one of 92.9 per cent. in 1923, but it rose to 94.9 per cent. in 1924, and after being unchanged in 1925, it stood at 94.7 per cent in 1926.

Manufactured foodstuffs had 97 per cent. in 1923, and although increased slightly since then, reached 96.9 per cent in 1925, when the record was supplied mainly entirely with home products, although the ratio was a little smaller with 96.1 per cent. in 1926.

In the industrial products, raw materials had a ratio of [illegible] cently, while [illegible] had an [illegible] steadily more. In 1923, the raw materials [illegible] 65.6 per cent., but it was 67.6 per cent. in 1924, 67.5 per cent. in 1925 and 56.4 per cent. in 1926, which only one half of the [illegible] consumed in the country [illegible] plied.

The half-finished articles had 11.6 per cent. ratio in 1923 and 12.5, but it rose to 14.5 per cent. in 1925. In 1926, it declined; yet it was 12.7 per cent. The finished articles had a ratio of 19.8 per cent. in 1923 and 1924, but rose to 21.5 per cent. in 1925 and 1926.

The following table explains the principal kinds in supply and consumption in 1926, 1925, and 1923 and their home production ratios to consumption in 1926, 1925, 1924 and 1923: —

Kind.	Each Amount of Supply and Demand (in Thousand Yen)			Home Production Ratio to Consumption (Per Cent.)		
	1926	1925	1923	1926	1925	1923
Agriculture	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agriculture	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agriculture	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Kind	Each Amount of Supply and Demand (In Thousands of Yen)			Home Production Ratio to Consumption (In P. C.nt.)	
	1926	1923	1926	1921	1922
Agricultural finished articles	1,677,809	1,278,022	106.6	116.5	121.1
Mineral finished articles	1,281,709	1,0[illegible],207	111.4	91.7	95.[illegible]
Agricultural raw materials	1,[illegible],[illegible]	695,[illegible]22	96.3	97.5	97.5
Forestry finished articles	60,127	50[illegible],[illegible]5	102.1	98.8	99.9
Mineral finished articles	66,[illegible]55	0,[illegible]24	96.5	97.1	97.2
Mineral raw materials	413,[illegible]58	4[illegible],[illegible]10	90.1	95.7	93.3
Marine raw products	414,[illegible]0	4[illegible],[illegible]3	103.5	103.3	103.5
Stock-farm finished articles	102,055	[illegible],[illegible]95	91.9	95.0	85.1
Forestry finished articles	255,[illegible]31	3[illegible],[illegible]03	97.3	99.[illegible]	94.1
Marine raw products	20[illegible],[illegible]05	2[illegible],[illegible]38	111.7	114.8	110.3
Stock-farm raw products	201,[illegible]78	19[illegible],[illegible]74	91.1	92.9	92.8
Stock-farm fished goods	17[illegible],219	18[illegible],[illegible]76	95.8	95.9	95.[illegible]
Stock-farm raw materials	97,[illegible]22	10[illegible],[illegible]14	93.5	121.1	111.4

Each amount of supply and demand denotes the supply (home production and import) and the demand (exports and home consumption) equally in amount to each other.

It may be seen from the above table that as compared with 1923, the 1926 figures increased in the articles with a large supply and demand, in order according to kind. From agricultural raw foodstuffs upwards of 2,000,000,000 yen in supply and demand, agricultural manufactured foodstuffs of upwards of 1,000,000,000 yen down to mineral half-finished articles of upwards of 600,000,000 yen, the supply and demand increased, retaining the same order as in 1923, but marginal raw materials, marine raw foodstuffs and forestry raw materials of upwards of 500,000,000 yen in demand and supply changed the order from 1923, and moreover, forestry raw materials decreased in supply and demand as a reaction from the exceptional activity of supply and demand of lumber in 1924, following the year of the earthquake. Other kinds changed, too, but not to any great extent.

In the ratio of home production to consumption, agricultural finished articles, agricultural manufactured foodstuffs, stock-farm finished articles, marine manufactured articles, stock-farm raw foodstuffs and stock-farm half-finished articles rose yearly. These are all manufactures, and no raw foodstuffs, etc. had a similar tendency.

On the other hand, a decreasing tendency was shown chiefly by raw materials such as forestry raw materials, forestry half-finished articles and stock-farm raw materials, and other materials such as agricultural raw foodstuffs, agricultural raw materials and mineral raw materials suggests a decreasing tendency in prospect, although stationary at present.

Mineral finished articles were stationary, but had an increasing tendency in prospect. Agricultural half-finished articles, forestry finished articles and mineral half-finished articles were so changed at times that there is no clear tendency perceivable among them.

In a word, the ratio of home production to consumption decreased in raw materials and increased in manufactured articles.

From Crude Souls to Refining.—What may be concluded from the condition of supply and demand of commodities is, first, the industrial progress of Japan.

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Kind	Each Amount of Supply and Demand (In Thousands of Yen)		Home Production Ratio to Consumption (Per Cent.)			
	1926	1923	1926	1925	1924	1923
Agricultural finished articles	1,557,109	1,478,632	163.6	160.6	142.5	134.1
Mineral finished articles	1,254,705	1,057,507	91.4	91.7	92.2	85.7
Agricultural manufactured foodstuffs	1,179,711	958,609	98.3	98.5	97.5	97.5
Forestry finished articles	695,977	561,476	102.1	103.8	99.6	104.0
Mineral half-finished articles	667,955	558,239	67.5	72.4	56.2	64.7
Mineral raw materials	443,396	421,640	90.1	92.7	89.3	91.5
Marine raw foodstuffs	440,029	432,528	103.5	103.3	103.5	104.8
Stock-farm finished articles	309,055	338,306	93.9	94.9	83.1	87.6
Forestry half-finished articles	283,151	301,060	97.3	99.1	99.4	103.3
Marine manufactured foodstuffs	209,765	200,498	111.7	111.8	107.3	103.0
Stock-farm raw foodstuffs	201,735	197,274	94.4	93.9	92.6	91.2
Stock-farm half-finished goods	175,249	184,076	62 8	54.9	53.6	47.2
Stock-farm raw materials	97,822	108,214	5.5	12.1	22.8	21.0

Each amount of supply and demand denotes the supply (home production and imports) and the demand (exports and home consumption) equally in amount to each other.

It may be seen from the above table that as compared with 1923, the 1926 figures increased in the articles with a large supply and demand, in order according to kind. From agricultural raw foodstuffs of upwards of 2,000,000,000 yen in supply and demand, agricultural manufactured foodstuffs of upwards of 1,000,000,000 yen down to mineral half-finished articles of upwards of 600,000,000 yen, the supply and demand increased, retaining the same order as in 1923, but mineral raw materials, marine raw foodstuffs and forestry raw materials of upwards of 400,000,000 yen in demand and supply changed the order from 1923, and moreover, forestry raw materials decreased in supply and demand as a reaction from the exceptional activity of supply and demand of lumber in 1924, following the year of the earthquake. Other kinds changed, too, but not to any great extent.

In the ratio of home production to consumption, agricultural finished articles, agricultural manufactured foodstuffs, stock-farm finished articles, marine manufactured articles, stock-farm raw foodstuffs and stock-farm half-finished articles rose yearly. These are all manufactures, and no raw foodstuffs, etc. had a similar tendency.

On the other hand, a decreasing tendency was shown chiefly by raw materials such as forestry raw materials, forestry half-finished articles and stock-farm raw materials, and other materials such as agricultural raw foodstuffs, agricultural raw materials and mineral raw materials suggests a decreasing tendency in prospect, although stationary at present.

Mineral finished articles were stationary, but had an increasing tendency in prospect. Agricultural half-finished articles, forestry finished articles and mineral half-finished articles were so changed at times that there is no clear tendency perceivable among them.

In a word, the ratio of home production to consumption decreased in raw materials and increased in manufactured articles.

From Crude Stuffs to Refining.—What may be concluded from the condition of supply and demand of commodities is, first, the industrial progress of Japan.

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Industrial progress may be proved by the shifting of industry from the stage of crude production to that of refining. We have explained the decreasing tendency of raw foodstuffs and an increasing tendency of manufactured foodstuffs, from which is evident the progress of the manufacturing industry in food although it is in part a result of the taste in food among the Japanese people having advanced from the crude to the refined, or of their life having reached a higher standard. Similarly, among the industrial products, we can see a decrease in the ratios of raw materials in supply and demand and in home production, and the stationary condition of half-finished articles, which finished articles show an increase.

One instance is that cotton yarns hitherto produced and exported as half-finished goods have been made into cotton fabrics of late much more than before. The making, of raw silk into silk fabrics is not developing so well, yet the industry has this tendency. This progress of refining in industry implies the sinking of crude production. One condition for the making of crude articles is to supply to more advanced counntries cheap raw materials by the use of low commodity prices and wages.

When the country is more advanced in the refining of its products, the commodity prices and wages rise so as to bring up the prices of its raw materials to such an extent that it becomes more advantageous to import and use the comparativly cheap products of less advanced countries. In such a country as Japan, where the natural sources of industry are deficient and comparatively high wages are paid for cultivating them and gathering their products, the development of the refining industry is naturally followed by the sinking of crude industry.

The sinking of agriculture and mining and the inactivity of the marine products industry and in forestry is explained by this.

It is gratifying to note the advancing of industry to the stage of refining and finishing, but it is regrettable to see the sinking of crude industry. Japan is still in a transitory period. In its future industrial policy it cannot neglect advancement towards the refining and finishing of its industrial products, and at the same time, it is necessary for it to consider how and where it can secure the raw materials as a result of the sinking of crude production which must be expected with the progress of refining. How can those employed in crude industry be brought into the new industry? Industrial and social policies present questions calling for urgent solution.

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The Japanese and the Outer World

By Shujiro Watanabe

CHAPTER XV

THE FLOURISHING OF COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH COUNTRIES TO THE SOUTH-WEST DURING THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES —LICENSED OCEAN-GOING SHIPS— EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

The extremely thriving state of communication and trade with southern countries and India during the 16th. and 17th. centuries serves well to illustrate the Japanese national character of that age. For this commercial activity there were three causes. Firstly, the majority of enterprising merchants ventured on foreign trade, since large profits were to be made by it. Secondly, two leading public men of those days, Toyotomi and Tokugawa, required a good deal of money to compete successfully with other feudal nobles, and therefore had to make up the deficiency with the interest derived from trade. Thirdly, those of the military class who had been defeated in war had no resources to fall back on in their own country, and therefore went abroad to seek a livelihood there. In the 1st. y. of Bunroku (1592) nine merchant vessels were granted licenses by Toyotomi Hideyosi for trading to Luzon, Macao, Annam, Tonkin, Rompong, Cambodia, Siam and Pantani. They were called Go-shuin-sen or "licensed ships,"[1] and their owners were Suyetsugu Heizo, Funamoto Yaheiji, Araki Soemon and Itoya Zuiemon of Nagasaki; Iyoya Ryosen of Sakai, Senshu; Chaya Sirojiro, Suminokura Yoichi and Fusimiya of Kyoto. The nine ships belonging to these men were large vessels built in the Chinese style. In the same year one of them sailed to Luzon and brought back a cargo of sugar, cotton-flower, hemp, tobacco and other goods.

These seagoing ships were from 90 to 120 feet long. The largest took a cargo of two million kin,[2] the medium size one million, five or six hundred thousand, the smallest one million, two or three hundred thousand. The build and rig of the ship were similar to those of China. It had a deep hold, and the helm was suspended by large iron hooks. The upper part of the hull was painted red with oxide of zinc or oil lacquer, the lower part, below the water line, with white paint. It had a short fore-mast besides a main and a mizzen-mast, on which short sails were hung upon the larger ones. These sails were made of cotton cloth. This style of shipbuilding was called *misutsuisu* (the origin of the word is unknown).[3] The ships that sailed the seas south-west from Japan were built in this fashion.

1. Literally, "Ships given by the authorities red seals."
2. Kin=1.325 lb. avoirdupois.
3. In *Kwai Tsusho Ko*, Nagasaki, 1708, from which this statement is rendered, no explanation is given. Supposedly *mistsuisu* is a corruption of Spanish *mesana* or Portuguese *mezena* (mizzen.)

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The vessels which navigated the China Sea were very similar to the above, though somewhat smaller. In the *Travels* of Seikei, a Buddhist priest who was sent in the 2nd. y. of Ojin (1468) by Asikaga Yosimasa to Ming (China), the statement is made that the largest ships sailing Chinese waters were of 2,200 koku[1] burden and the next largest of 1,800. Both of these, he mentions, were too large and clumsy, ships of 1,200 koku burden being more suitable for the purpose. Another point mentioned is that every ship then bore the name of *maru* suffixed as at the present day.

There are three old tables to be seen in the Kwanon-do of the Cboki-zan Seisui-ji (Kiyomizu) at Nagasaki, on which are painted pictures of these seagoing ships of ancient times. They bear dates, the 9th., 10th. and 11th. years of Kwan-ei (1632-4) respectively. Among those on board are some women and Europeans, and certain of the sailors seem to be Indians. On the left side is an inscription stating the tablets to be an offering to the temple from Isimoto. The bulwarks are pierced with lattice windows, and in the stern there is a tower with railings round it. The ship has three masts, large and small, and the sails are made of woven bamboo leaves, cotton sails being hung over them and on the bowsprit. On two of the masts are ship ensigns, and in the stern there is a flag on which is a red ball with a letter inscribed upon it. On the left side of the tablet is an inscription signifying that it was presented to the temple in the 11th. y. of Kwan-ei (1634). At that time there were five ships abroad from Nagasaki. Licensed ships were then limited to nine, no more being allowed. These large vessels were constructed in the Chinese style. They sailed between Nagasaki and Formosa, Luzon, Cochin-China, Siam and other countries. After the prohibition of foreign intercourse was proclaimed, all the ships made in this country were of small dimensions, instead of being large and strong in build, and so were unable to stand the stress of winds and waves in ocean voyages. Seagoing ships of the former type were no longer to be seen except in paintings. In the shrine of Kitano, Kyoto, there is a picture of a shuin-sen or licensed ship, and in the Kwan-on-do at Kiyomizu is hung a painting of the ship of Suminokura, who is said to have superintended the nine large licensed ships. This painting was presented to the temple by the crew of the ship. Both these pictures are very similar to those preserved at Nagasaki and included in Hengaku Shyuran and other works. Tenjiku Tokubei states in his Travels in India that the ship belonging to Suminokura was 20 ken (120 feet) long and 9 ken (54 feet) wide, and had a crew of 380 men. From these details the size, style and construction of the ancient ships can be gathered. (They are described by Kanazawa Yosimitsu in Wa-Kan Senyoshu, and models of them are kept in the Naval Department at Tokyo.)

The daimyos, or feudal nobles, who possessed seagoing ships were Matsura

1. See note in the foregoing page.

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Takanobu (Hoin),[1] Simazu Yosihiro, Kato Kiyomasa, Nabesima Naosige, Goto Moritosi and others, The ships in all numbered more than ten. In the 5th. y. of Keicho (1600), when Tokugawa was in power, sixty two shipowners received shuin or licenses, which, literally translated, were as follows:

"THIS SHIP SAILS FROM
JAPAN TO
[Here the name of its destination is written.]
FINIS.
. . . day, . . . month, . . . year of Keicho.
[Red Seal]"

From the 1st. y. of Bunroku to the 11th. y. of Kwan-ei (1592-1634), a period of forty three years, many persons, licensed by the Toyotomi and Tokugawa governments, transacted business with several countries to the south-west and in Indo-China, and made large profits. People therefore competed for the privilege of carrying on foreign trade, but as the licenses were limited to a certain number, the aspirations of many were left unfulfilled. From the 9th. y. of Keicho to the 1st. y. of Kwan-ei (1604-14), a period of twenty one years, the ships licensed for foreign voyages numbered 179, and the countries they traded to 18,[2] distributed as follows:

Siam	34	Misaya[8]	2
Luzon	30	Borneo[9]	2
Cochin[3]	26	Shinchu[10]	2
Cambodia	23	Dentan[11]	2
Seiyo[4]	18	Marika[12]	1
Annam	14	Maruko[13]	1
Tonkin[5]	10	Formosa	1
Tani[6]	5	Kachian[14]	1
Champan[7]	5	Junkwa[15]	1

1. In European books written "Takan dono" or "Fouin dono"
2. These figures are taken from the reports of three temples, the authorities which managed the licensing, as is hereafter described. There may have been some, I think, who received licenses but neither went themselves nor sent their ships to the permitted port.
3. Situated to the north of Champan, which was in the south of Annam.
4. Literally, "west ocean" a vague name generally used for Amako (Macao) but sometimes for countries south-west from Japan.
5. The eastern capital of Annam, situated between China and South-East India.
6. Some authorities state this to be Patani in the Malay Peninsula, others that it was another name for Bantam in Java.
7. Kompong in the south of Siam, to the west of Cambodia.
8. Visayas in the Philippines.
9. A large island to the east of Malacca.
10. According to some authorities this was in Annam, according to others in the west of of Luzon; but possibly it was Chinchew (Chinceo or Chinceu) a port of Fuhkien, China, to the east of Amoy.
11. Is said to have been another name for Tani or Bantam.
12. Supposed to be a corruption of Malacca.
13. Supposed to be the Molucca Islands to the east of Celebes.
14. Supposed to be another form of Cochin.
15. The western capital of Annam. The other countries not noted here are discussed in the next few pages.

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Among those who received licenses were nine feudal lords: Simazu Iyehisa, Goto Moritosi, Arima Harunobu, Matsura Sigenobu (Hoin), Nabesima Naosige, Kato Kiyomasa, Kamei Korenori (Musasi-no-kami), Hosokawa Tadaoki, Honda Sado-no-kami and Yamaguchi Naotomo. A few of the samurai or men of the military class are also in the list. But it is needless to say that the great majority (160) of those licensed are merchants and traders. Some six foreigners are to be found in the list. These include Antony Kalases (?) with the Japanese name of Jinzaemon, Kirisitan Bateren (Christian friar) Thomas, Jan Joost, a Dutchman, and others. The strangest point of all is that a woman's name is to be found in the list for Cambodia. Her name is Natsu-no-tsubone, and she is supposed to have been a waitress at the castle of Yedo, and to have got the license in her own name on behalf of somebody else.

Curious enough the licenses were managed by three Buddhist temples, Hokoji, Enkoji and Konjiin. It is also to be observed that letters for abroad were written by Buddhist priests who could read and write, whilst the military class, then in power, was almost illiterate.

In that period any foreign ship could come freely to any port, and was subjected to no restriction. Ships from countries generally called at the ports of Kyushu (called in old European books Ximo, pronounced Simo). The merchandise carried by these vessels generally was as follows:

EXPORTS

Swords[1]	Kappa (rain-coats)
Mosquito-nets	Copper ware
Paper fans	Lacquered ware
Food utensils	Makiye (gold and silver lacquered) ware
Wooden bowls	Iron ware
Copper tea kettles	Knives
Wadded clothes	Kitchen knives
Bath tubs	Hair tweezers
Iron coins	Wheat meal
Camphor	Tatami (straw mats)
Folding screens	
Paper umbrellas	

IMPORTS

White silk thread	Musk
Satin with gold thread	Mercury
Shutchin[2] (silk fabrics)	Sankirai (sarsaparilla)
Kabechoro (silk fabrics)	Wood for incense

1. The exportation of arms was afterwards forbidden.
2. From Portuguese *setim* (satin).

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Damask	Shark-skin
Silk gauze	Spectacles
Figured satin	Coral
Crape	Vermillion
Other silk and woollen fabrics	Zinc
Hide socks	Indian leather

It will be observed that the exports from Japan mainly consisted of coarse articles, while imports into this country were of a more valuable description, and also that most of the latter came from China. Among them was silk thread, the importation of which diminished after the Meiwa and An-ei eras (1767-80), when sericulture began to be practised in the eastern provinces of this country; whilst, on the other hand, since the opening of the ports to foreign trade, it has been and is exported to Europe and America.

During the Bunroku-Keicho era (1592-1614) trade with the Philippines was active, and no duties were imposed.

EXPORTS

Wheat flour of good quality	Swords and spears,
Salted meat	Boxes for inkstones and brush-pens.
Silk stuffs	Gold lacquered boxes
Folding screens	Bird-cages
	&c.

Most of these exports were to supply the demands of the islands, but some were re-shipped to Spain.

IMPORTS

Raw Chinese silk	Palm wine
Gold	Castile wine
Deer-horns	Jars (for tea)
Dye-stuffs	Glass
Honey	Wollen cloth
Wax	Other Spanish products

When these goods were bought by Japanese ships at Manila they were usually paid for with silver plates made for the purpose.

In the 16th. y. of Keicho (1611) Hosokawa's ship, one of those which had been licensed, sailed to Siam and brought back with it ivory, white silk, pea-fowls, leopardskins and other articles, some of which were presented to the Bakufu In the same year Chaya Sirojiro, a rich merchant of Kyoto, went by order of the Bakufu to Nagasaki to enquire into the actual state of the foreign trade there. Considering it would be profitable for the weavers of Kyoto and the country at large to import silk thread and raw materials for textile fabrics at a low price, he formed a company

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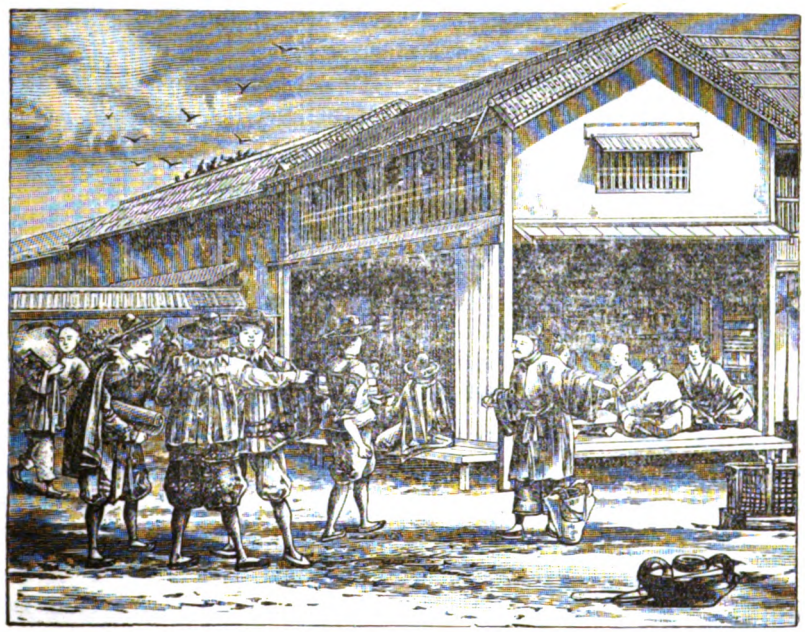
which bought up all the thread brought by the Chinese and divided it among the Kyoto weavers, who, together, with the merchants, found this system highly advantageous. The monopoly in silk thread dates from about this time. In the following year Sirojiro was licensed to make a voyage to Cochin, where he intended to trade on a large scale. Suminokura Yoichi, another rich merchant of Kyoto, sent his ship every year to China and the Southern countries. In that year (1612) it brought back red thread, crimson woollen cloth, silk, damask, incense and other articles, and some of them were given to the Bakufu.

Some years afterwards foreign intercourse was prohibited, and trade much restricted as mentioned in the previous chapter. Then Suetsugu (grandson of the first Heizo), the daikwan or mayor of Nagasaki, with his son, was exiled to an island on the charge of smuggling at sea, and three of his subordinate officials, with their children, were executed in the 4th. y. of Empo (1676). Before and after this incident several persons were punished for the same offence.



Foreigners in Japan in the 16th century.
(A facsimile of painting on an ancient screen.)

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KOKU-HON:
The National Foundation Spirit of Japan

By Sei-Ichi Yamashita

III

IT is a remarkable fact that our Japanese scholars hitherto have not recognized that the Japanese race was the first of humankind to repopulate the earth, moving westward through the outlet of what is now known as Mongolia.

It is significant in this connection that in our ancient archives the Emperor is sometimes entitled "Hatsu-Kuni Shirasu Sumera Mikoto," or Sovereign of the First Country of the World, "Hatsu-Kuni" meaning "first-made country."

The interrelation of deities and human beings in the universe is ascribable to the conclusion we arrive at that though human beings preserve their lives outwardly only in the form of the propagation of the race, the inner beings, without exception, maintain their existence perpetually with their descendants and with the deities.

Shintoism having no monistic deity, the genesis having been in three, any one, after death in this world, may become a deity, acquiring worshipful treatment on the same level with the original deities. Thus ancestor-worship, so called, is coincident with the worship of the divinities.

The sacred doctrine of the three divinities, as shown by etymological records, was a heavenly gift named "Amatsu-Mikoto." This divine decree was transmitted from prehistoric times through the Imperial line, as the ancient "norito" records refer to "the sacred edict (mikoto) of our Imperial ancestors (Sumera-ga-Mutsu, Kamurogi, and Kamuromi)."

The personal name in prehistoric times of Imperial persons, and of deceased persons in Shintoistic funeral ritual, has been suffixed with "mikoto," which signifies "sacred edict," and sometimes the one who carries out the edict. It is obvious that "mikoto" as part of a name symbolizes a spirit devoted to the sacred doctrine of the three original divinities, promulgated for her Imperial descendants by Amaterasu-Sume-O-Mikami, the Imperial Ancestress, worshipped at the Grand Shrines of Ise.

Christianity recognizes a monistic God, who independently created all things, with no explanation of his ability to do so, and in a very short space of time, taking no account of evolutionary progression, and moreover not on the basis of eternal nature, but only on love or like emotions, derived from sentimental points of view based on human beings and not on the cosmic universe including all creatures and all things organic and inorganic.

The theory of cooperation among living things cannot be disregarded as a function in propagation in the course of evolution. This comes from the original divine theories. For example, the cuttle-fish

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discharges sepia to blind its enemy, while the globe-fish, especially in the spawning season, poisons the one who eats it. The former, when it has no food, begins to eat its own flesh, never attacking its companions, while the latter is instinctively defending the propagation of its young. These instances are in accord with the principles of self-sacrifice and cooperation.

The divinely given theories governed the primitive social conceptions of animal life. These conceptions were acquired at the start of the long evolutional progression, never to be destroyed until the last extremity, in conformity with the theory of "the first to come and the last to go."

These strong spirits of creatures have come down the ages as a legacy through ancestors occasionally under control of newer conceptions, destroyed earlier as they came later.

The national foundation spirit of the three theories was transmitted by Amaterasu-Sume-O-Mikami to her Imperial descendants forever, with the three sacred Imperial Treasures.

The three treasures are called Sanshu-no-Shinki, or classically Sanshu-no-Shinji, "shinji" meaning "symbols of divinities." The words signify the three original deities and their three principles.

The treasures consist of a mirror, Yata-no-Kagami, a sword, Kusanagi-no-Tsurugi, and a jewel, Yasakani-no-Magatama. The mirror represents cooperation in the god of spirituality, Ame-no-Minakanushi, the sword represents sacrifice in the material male god Takami-Musubi, and the jewel represents evolution in the material female god, Kami-Musubi, and these three principles have been worshipped by all succeeding generations as a realized god, Akitsu-Mi-Kami.

The rites of Shinto are simple, their object being to purify everything having relation to divine observance. This is called "matsuri" or "matsuri-goto," and the latter word is still used to signify the "affairs of state."

Japan has enjoyed a uniformity of state affairs, with the national faith in the divinities. With the three principles of Shinto, exist loyalty and nationality. The latter are, rather, the same as the former in realization, but different in form. Thus, inseparable, they guide the Imperial House and the nation, into eternity.

In Japan the deities of the Imperial House were the first to come, the subjects following, as in the relation between parents and children, and we call the Sovereign the father of the state. Thus a child cannot appoint its father, who precedes it by divine rule.

On the basis of the three principles of eternal nature, the concept necessary to maintain the state forever is governed by:

(1) No artificial rules disregarding the existence of the three divinities;

(2) Maintenance of the indestructible and immovable spirit forever, as for effervescent thought there is no place in the eyes of the divinities, sacred from time eternal to time eternal;

(3) No subjective ideas, egoism or sentimentalism, but the objective spirit serving in self-sacrifice and cooperation;

(4) No racial idea, but evolution;

(5) Loyalty, serving the Sovereign and the nation.

Thus, the national foundation spirit must eternally serve objectively in the concepts of self-sacrifice, cooperation, and evolution as the divine rule of eternal nature, maintaining the state, in the worship of the divinities, and under the divine guidance of Akitsu-Mi-Kami.

(*The end*)

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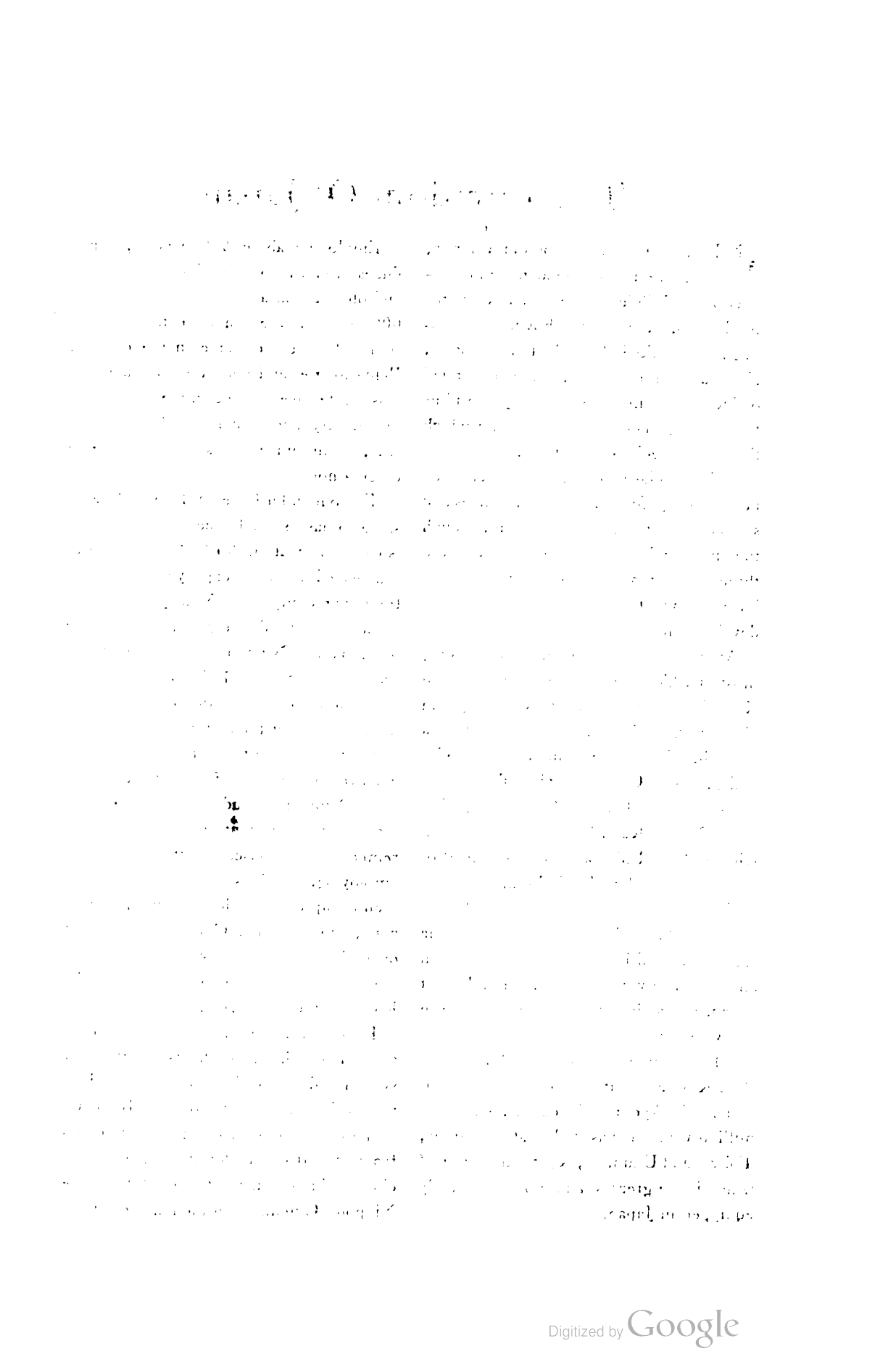

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The Filmdom Of Japan

IN Japan, unlike in Europe and America, there are no independent film productions. While, properly speaking, the production, supply and showing of films ought to be quite independent of one other, all Japanese productions, either corporated or individual, make and supply the films for showing in cinema houses, with which they have special connections.

This peculiar system has been rendered necessary by financial circumstances and seems to be inevitable at present, though the independent carrying on of these three important branches of the film business would do much towards its development.

At present the five principal productions, most of which are corporated, are Nippon Katsudo Shashin Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Cinema Co. Ltd.), Shochiku Cinema Kabushiki Kaisha (Shochiku Cinema Co. Ltd.), To-a Cinema Kabushiki Kaisha (Eastern Asia Cinema Co. Ltd.), Teikoku Cinema Kabushiki Kaisha (Imperial Cinema Co. Ltd.) and the Makino Production owend by Mr. S. Makino.

The Nippon Katsudo Shashin Kabushiki Kaisha and the Shochiku Cinema Kabushiki Kaisha are the most powerful and practically represent the filmdom of Japan, surpassing by far the other three in every respect.

The Nippon Katsudo Shashin Kabushiki Kaisha has its head office in Marunouchi, Tokyo and is capitalized at six million yen. It has studios at Mukojima, Tokyo, and Uzumasa, Kyoto, the latter of which is the greatest and most completely equipped in Japan.

Employing about 500 persons, it produces monthly four or five films of new and old plays at a cost of more than 100, 000 yen. These films are taken as the standard of those made in the country. Being long established, the company possesses extensive influence n the filmdom of the country and is conducted in a sound way, having under its support about 400 cinema houses.

The Shochiku Cinema Kabushiki Kaisha also has its head office in Tokyo. It is capitalized at 6,700,000 yen. It was established in 1920, eight years after the foregoing company. Young and full of spirit, it worked energetically and once overtook the Nippon Katsudo before the great earthquake of 1923, when the products of its Kamata Studio were highly popular. After the earthquake, however, they gradually lost favor. For this the chief reason lies in the fact that the studios of the Nippon Katsudo Shashin Kabushiki Kaisha strenuously introduced reforms and remedied old abuses, at the same time employing, as it does at present, many new men of up-to-date ideas. On the other hand, the Shochiku Cinema's system of overvaluing stars, blocked the way for the introduction of new personnel. Its Kamata Studio is very large.

Recently, however, its directors have appreciated the bad effects of the star system and are said to be determined to reform it under a new policy. If so, we may expect renewed and healthy activities from it. It has under its influence 300 cinema hauses against the 400 of the Nippon Cinema. Although fewer in

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JAPAN'S MOVIE STARS

1. Miss Chie-ko Matsui
2. Miss Sumi-ko Kurishima
3. Mr. Tsumasaburo Bando
4. Miss Yae-ko Mizutani
5. Mr. Komei Minami
6. Miss Shizue Natsukawa
7. Mr. Takihiko Okada
8. Miss Shizue Tokida
9. Miss Naoe Fushimi

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JAPAN'S MOVIE STARS

1. Miss Yone-ko Sakai
2. Mr. Denmei Suzuki
3. Miss Nobu-ko Satsuki
4. Mr. Denjiro Okochi
5. Miss Yo-ko Umemura
6. Mr. Chozaburo Hayashi
7. Miss Hisa-ko Takihana
8. Mr. Eiji Nakano
9. Miss Saku-ko Yanagi

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number, these houses are considered equally as good as the Nippon Katsudo Shashin's, if not better. Its working results have been fairly satisfactory. Its 50 yen paid up shares are now quoted at 57 or 58 yen as against 66 or 67 yen quoted for the Nippon Katsudo Shashin's shares with the same paid up value. This speaks eloquently of the actual standing of each.

Next comes the Teikoku Cinema Kabushiki Kaisha. Having a capital of 5,000,000 yen, it has been long established in Osaka. Its studio is at Kosaka, which lies between Osaka and Nara. It aims chiefly in making films appealing to the popular taste. For this reason the 200 cinema houses, which it supports, are all of the second or third class. Being managed by Osaka men, who are keen after business, it is a profitable enterprise.

The To-a Cinema Kabushiki Kaisha is the youngest of these companies. It was established after the earthquake with a capital of 2,000,000 yen by the Yachiyo Life Insurance Company. For a time after that, it prospered, when it bought up the Makino Production. Afterwards, however, Mr. Makino left it, and since then, it has been conducted by inexperienced people. To-day, it is in a rather unfortunate position.

About 150 cinema houses show its films under special arrangements with it.

Besides these company productions, there is the individual one run by Mr. S. Makino. It is called the Makino Production. Its studio is outside Kyoto. It makes, monthly, more than 10 films. It has about 200 cinema houses where its films are shown under special arrangement. One particularly important thing is that Mr. Makino, its owner, has as his ideal the making and supplying of films independent of each other, and is putting this idea gradually into practice. This is a matter of gratification for the progress of filmdom in Japan.

There is another production known as Bantsuma-Tachibana-Universal Union Films. Banto Tsumasaburo, one of the most popular film stars in Japan, is joined in it with Mr. R. Tachibana, and the films made by this production are sold to the Japan office of the American Universal, which has long supplied here this American company's films. This is the first independent system of film making and supplying in Japan, and its success is being watched with keen interest as forerunning an important change in the film world of this country.

There are about twenty more productions, all of which are small, and of uncertain future.

Educational films are made by the Section of Common Educational Affairs of the Education Department. But these films are not shown to the general public.

There are five foreign productions, which supply their films to this country through their Japan offices. They are the United Artists, Paramount, First National, Universal and Fox, all of which are American companies. Films from other American leading productions such as Metro Goldwin and Warner and nearly all the famous French, German and Italian films are supplied here through importers, of whom Chuo Eigasha and Yamani-Yoko are the largest.

The total number of movie theaters in Japan, where these foreign and Japanese films are shown, amounts to 1,230, ac-

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cording to the latest returns. Of this number, 581 make a specialty of Japnese films as against 414 in 1926 and 577 in 1927, and 39 a specialty of foreign films, the latter being only 7 per cent. of the former. Those showing both foreign and Japanese films numbered 604 in 1926, but in 1927, the number decreased to 556, at which it stands at present. Evidently, the foreign films are fast giving place to Japanese, and this year over 50 houses more will be added to the Japanese film list, if the present tendency is kept up.

Granting that each house has 200 spectators daily, the total for the 1,230 houses comes to 246,000, which make the monthly total 7,380,000 and the yearly total 88,560,000. Some houses give two shows a day. When school, dining-hall and outdoor shows are taken into account, the yearly number of movie spectators in the whole country would foot up to about 150,000,000 a year.

The total capital involved in the film industry is estimated at about 60,000,000 yen, and the total number of persons employed in it amounts to about 60,000.

Some Japanese film stars are Kaichi Yamamoto, Kasuke Koizumi, Denjiro Okochi, Eiji Nakano, and Tokihiko Okada (actors) and Shizue Natsukawa, Yoneko Sakai, Hisako Takibana, Naoye Fushimi and Yôko Umemura (actresses), who belong to the Nippon Katsudo Shashin Kabushiki Kaisha; Chojiro Hayashi, Denmei Suzuki and Shinichiro Komura (actors) and Sumiko Kurishima, Yaeko Mizutani, Chieko Matsui, Shizue Takita and Sakuko Yanagi (actresses), who belong to the Shochiku Cinema Kabushiki Kaisha; Komei Minami (actor) and Nobuko Satsuki (actress), who belong to the Makino Production, and Tsumasaburo Banto (actor), of the Bantsuma-Tachibana-Universal.

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Fortune's Wheel

(4)

By Santo Kyoden

Yumiko the Beauty

KYOJIRO after watching the girl out of sight left the place for his lodging house. When he had hurried back two or three *cho*, some crows croaked in a clump of trees by the roadside.

"It is strange these crows croak at dusk, when all other birds are busy finding their roosts. For some time I have not have news from my native place. They say the crows' croaking at night is ominous. But I hope my parents are in good health," he thought.

When he had proceeded two or three *cho* more, he saw a man, apparently a traveller, running in hot haste. When they drew close, the man suddenly fell on his knees before him. He was out of breath after hours of running. Dubiously, Kyojiro looked at the man and, to his astonishment, he found him to be one who frequented his parents' house and was favoured by his father.

"Why have you come here and why are you in such a hurry, my good man?" he inquired.

The man wiped the perspiration from his fan and drew a long breath, after which he said:

"A dreadful thing has occurred in your house, Sir! And I have come running day and night to inform you and to ask you to come back home. I visited your lodging house, but as you were absent and I was told that you had gone to Kurama, I was going to meet you in order to let you know without a moment's delay."

"Why," Kyojiro exclaimed in surprise, "tell me quickly what has happened n my house?"

The man swallowed and replied:

"One night this month, after midnight, we heard your parents crying, robber! robber! get up! get up!" All of us were aroused by it. We took weapons and torches and ran out of doors, where we sought the robber here and there. At last we discovered him. He was masked and stood in the dark, carrying a sword dripping with blood. We closed around him and attacked him. We fought at the risk of our lives, but he resisted stubbornly and quickly like lightning, brandishing his long sword. Five of us were killed and three seriously wounded by him. The others spent their strength and flinched. Taking advantage of this, the robber took to flight. He climbed up the plastered wall. We, running after him, caught him by the feet and tried to pull him down, when his muffler was caught on a branch of a tree and slipped, exposing his face. By the moonlight we could see him clearly. To our surprise, we found him to be Genkai! We tried hard to pull him down, but he held on to the tree and kicked us down with one foot. Then he jumped from the wall and escaped. We fainted but came to life after a little while. Others ran after him,

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but lost sight of him. Then we turned back to our master. What a tragedy! Your father lay lifeless before the godown, grasping a spear, and your mother also was dead beside him. Then we examined the house and found nothing stolen. I suppose that the ruffian being familiar with the house, had an eye on nothing but treasures in the godown and to have attempted to steal into it, when the master, who was a light sleeper, as you know, quickly heard the noise and came out from his bedroom. He met the ruffian before the godown, who suddenly attacked him and then the mistress, who came out following her husband. The next day we went in search of the villain in all directions along the Kuma River and the mountain paths and other likely ways of escape, but in vain. As he followed hunting from his boyhood, he is acquainted with the mountains and must have escaped by a secret path. I ask you to go at once back home."

The man related the long story quickly without stopping for breath. Kyojiro was intensely grieved and shed bitter tears.

After a while he calmed himself and said to the man:

"I was told by my father about this fellow and that he, being ill natured, could not pursue his Buddhist studies and ran away from the temple. But I did not expect him to be so wicked. He is indeed worse than a devil to kill his benefactors, to whom he owes his life. We must hunt him down by every means, no matter how he hides himself and solace the indignant spirits of the deceased by killing him by inches."

So saying, he raged, writhing, and grinding his teeth. The same evening he left the capital for home, accompanied by the man. He reached there by post horse. The bodies of his parents were still unburied, and seeing them, he still more bitterly grieved over their death.

The funeral service was then held, after which the bodies were cremated. The servants killed in the fight were buried beside their tombs.

Religious services were held solemnly every seventh day by many Buddhist priests, for the repose of their souls.

Genkai, the scoundrel, killing his benefactors, committed a crime of the blackest dye. How could he be safe from Nemesis for long, no matter how desperately he tried to hide? "The mills God grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small!"

Kyojiro went into mourning. The clothes of his dear parents and everything used by them in their lifetime coming under his notice were sources of grief to him, and there was scarcely a time when his tears were dry. He felt that he could not live long under the same heaven with his enemy, and immediately after the hundredth day's service for his deceased parents, he started on a journey of revenge, leaving his household management to two honest and faithful servants.

He had to travel about at random and without limit of time, in search for his enemy, ready to endure every hardship.

In the province of Mino there lived a squire called Atsumi Sayemon Takaatsu. He was descended from Minonosuke Takafusa, a famous samurai. For some generations before him, the family had not held office in the Government. Still they lived seriously, like samurai serving a lord. For a long time they resided by

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the side of the Fuji River at Seki, where they possessed many acres of land. Partly they defended themselves and their villagers by strengthening the defences of the village as samurai, and partly they were engaged in husbandry as farmers. They were so wealthy that the villagers looked upon them with much respect, calling them the Atsumi-choja.

Their chief, Takafusa, had been bereaved of his wife, and had only an adopted daughter called Yumiko.

Yumiko was 16 years of age. She was beautiful, sweet tempered, and intelligent. She was accomplished in everything, especially in painting.

It was this lady who took shelter from the rain at Kibune. The old attendant was Kurumi Emori, a hereditary vassal of the family. Being honest and experienced, he was chosen to attend Yumiko on her pleasure tour.

She spent many days in Kyoto, seeing the sights of shrines, temples and other places of interest, after which she left for home. When she reached the province of Omi and was passing the village of Ono, she saw many men and women running in the opposite direction.

"What has happened? Why are they running?" Emori inquired of a passer-by.

"Recently the virtuous Kinrin-dojin, who is the idol of the people, unexpectedly came here from Shosha Mountain, Banshu, and went to the Monju Hakusui Temple on the Isoya River." he replied, "One day he climbed Toko Mountain and finding it pure and sacred, he decided to enter the *jo* (sitting in meditation to enter Nirvana) there. Today is the day fixed for it. As this became known by the people, they are going to see the ceremony, and all the residents of this village have gone, leaving ew to keep their houses."

Yumiko in the palanquin hearing this, said to Emori:

"I have heard people speaking of Kinrei-dojin as a living Buddha. How happy I am to come here and hear of his *nyu-jo* (entering the *jo*), as it must be hrough a close relation I have with the Buddha. I wish to go there and see it."

"You are quite right," Emori replied.

So the party left the village for the mountain. Making haste, they soon reached its foot, where the lady left the palanquin and climbed the mountain. There was an immense crowd on the moutain. They surrounded the place where the saint was.

Yumiko, accompanied by her maids and guarded by Emori, went ahead of them and saw a temporary house built in a pine forest. It was supported by bamboo posts and had a thatched roof. White ourtains were drawn around it, except at the front. A platform at the end of it was covered with fresh rush mats, and a low white wooden table was in position with one or two rolls of sacred books on it. All were spotless. The saint sat at the table. He had a boyish face and snowy hair and beard, and looked a holy priest. He wore a white paper robe and a paper surplice. He held a small incense-burner, in which *gozusendan* was burning, emitting scent which filled the air, making the people feel as if they were in heaven. He half closed his eyes and moved his lips. At his sides stood priests of the Hakusui Temple, led by its head priest, reciting sutra in a low

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voice. The throng was moved to tears by the solemnity of the service and prayed, sadly. Beside the house, there was a pile of garments, miscellaneous articles, brocades, silks, gold, silver and rice offered by the people, mountain high.

These offerings were later sent to the Hakusui Temple and used to repair its buildings. All the expenses of this ceremoney were contributed by the people.

Yumiko offered a mirror, which she had used on her tour, and five pieces of silver.

In the meantime, the saint chanted sutra for the happiness of the people. Then, the time fixed for the *nyujo* came. He quietly raised himself and entered the coffin, in which were put a bell and its wooden hammer. The coffin was then covered, lifted and carried. A number of silk lanterns and incenseburners proceeded or followed it in procession, and many priests came after it, ringing bells, beating drums and chanting sutra. They went up to the mountain summit, where the coffin was laid by a grave previously dug. The people followed the procession.

The coffin was then put down into the deep grave by means of ropes and was covered up. Presently, there was a grave-mound made over it. Seeing this, the people cried out and loudly chanted prayers for a while, after which they left the place lingeringly, as the sun was declining towards the west.

Yumiko descended the mountain in tears. She put up at an inn of the village of Ono that evening, and the next morning hurried back home.

Many persons, who could not go to the mountain to see the *nyujo* service, visited the tomb. As they applied their ears to the ventilating bamboo tube, placed with one end in the coffin and the other end above ground, they could hear faintly the sounds of the bell rung by the saint in the coffin for about one hundred days. It was more distinctly heard on rainy days. The fact that he was so long alive under ground made him the more venerated among the people, who thought it beyond the powers of an ordinary man.

As Yumiko came back safe and sound, the whole family's delight knew no bounds.

Two years passed swiftly, and it was the tenth, year of Eikyo. The Kamakura Government was then headed by Lord Ashikaga Sayoye-no-kami Mochiuji as *kanryo*. Lord Yoshimochi, the shogun in Kyoto, wished to have Lord Mochiuji as his successor, but he died before he realized his wish. He was succeeded by Lord Yoshinori. Lord Mochiuji was dissatisfied, and plotted a revolt against the new shogun. His adviser Norizane remonstrated, but it had no effect upon him.

Lord Mochiuji hearing of Atsumi Sayemon, a rich farmer-samurai, sent a secret messengar to him, wishing him to supply provisions to his troops, when they proceeded to Kyoto. Atsumi readily accepted request, with which he was much pleased, as he thought it a good opportunity to be taken for raising his family's name, which had been in oblivion for generations.

On what he thought to be a lucky day, therefore, he set out on a journey to Kamakura to see the lord. He had a retinue of more than ten persons and five big chests carried by strong men, containing 1,000 pieces of silk, 3,000 bundles of paper, chinaware, dried persimmons, etc., special products of his place, he himself riding a spirited horse.

This journey brought him and his family nothing good.

(To be continued)

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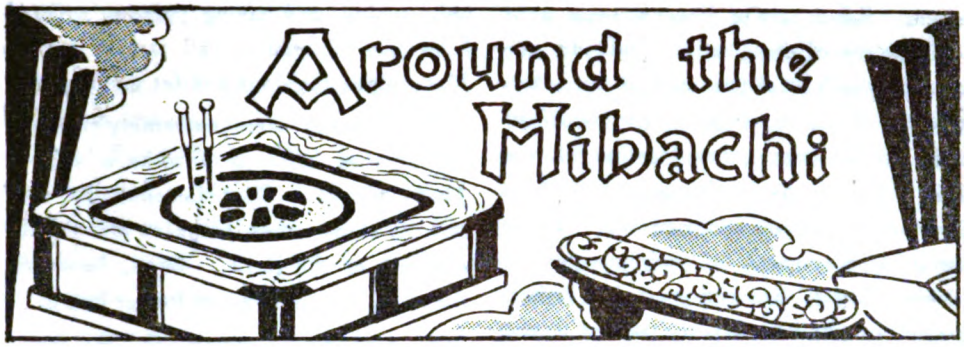

Mistaken for a Ghost

ONCE in old times there was at Oshi-koji, Kyoto, a rice-dealer called Jihei.

He went yearly for a fixed period to the hot springs at Kizaki in the province of Tajima to treat a chronic desease.

One year, at the end of August, he went there as usual, but at his regular hotel he was told by the landlord:

"A good room was reserved for you from the beginning of this month, expecting you to come, but as you did not come as early as expected, I had to use the room for a guest from the province of Kawachi at his earnest request. I am sorry I have no other suitable room to offer you, and as you would not probably like to lodge with a stranger in the same room, you had better put at another hotel, to which I'll introduce you."

"I prefer staying in your hotel to going elsewhere," Jihei replied, "and it does not matter how small my room is, or whether I lodge in the same room with some one, if he does not mind it, as I shall feel lonesome if I have no companion to ta'k to."

So the landlord asked the occupant of the room whether a man from Kyoto could share it with him.

"That is just what I would have proposed," he replied, "as I have been bored without any one to talk to. Bring the guest in."

Two strangers thus came to lodge in the same room. They stayed together for about two weeks, during which they became intimate. Then, the man from Kawachi had to leave. Before his departure, the two made a promise to communicate with each other forever as intimate friends.

On September 13, a man from a riverside village, on the Katsura-gawa, visited the house of Jihei, the Kyoto man, who was still staying at the hot spring hotel. To his family this man said:

"Jihei-san, your master, has been drowned in the recent flood of the Katsura River. Many persons were drowned, but as most of the bodies were recovered, their names and addresses were ascertained from their personal effects, and we learned your master's name and address from a slip of paper found in his pockect. So I have come to inform you."

The family was thunderstruck by the

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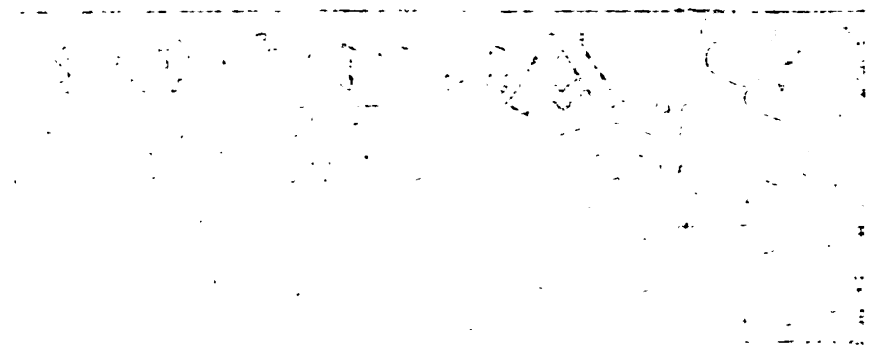

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news. Rihei, son of Jihei, at once went to the scene of the disaster, and saw the corpse, which after the lapse of some days was too badly decomposed for identification, but the clothes were familiar to him and a slip of paper discovered in them had a note of transactions in rice. These things were enough to convince the son of the corpse, being that of his father. So he brought it to Kyoto, where it was buried in the cemetry of the Manpuku Temple.

The family greatly grieved over the untimely death of the master, and held strict Buddhist masses for the repose of his soul.

Soon the eve of the seventh day of his death came, and the family held another Buddhist service for him in the house, and were talking, in tears, of the lifetime of the deceased, which renewed their grief for him. Just at this time there was a knocking at the door of the house. Some one said in a loud voice:

"I am Jihei. I have come back! Open t he door!"

The family turned pale, as they concluded the visitorto be the ghost of the master, in destress in his grave on account of his untimely death. Instead of opening the door, therefore, they burst into tears and offered prayers to the tablet of the deceased more earnestly than before. The knocking was heard several times, after which it ceased.

Later, about midnight, some one was knocking at a neighbour's door. He said loudly:

"I am Jihei, the rice-dealer, and have come back now. I knocked at the door of my house, but they would not open it in spite of all my asking, and were only crying and saying prayers. So I have been obliged to call at your house. Please open the door and let me in."

The inmates were extremely frightened, as they believed it to be a visit of Jihei's ghost. They fastened the door and did some other things to prevent the entrance of the ghost. Soon, however, the voice outside was no longer heard.

A few hours afterwards the same voice was heard outside the door of the Manpuku Temple. It said to the door-keeper:

"I am Jihei of Oshi-koji and have come to see your head priest. I am very sorry to disturb you at this late hour, but will you tell the head priest?"

The door-keeper did not answer at first, but being asked the same thing again and again, he told it to the head priest, his legs trembling under him with fear. The head priest hearing it, thought it over for a while, after which he said:

"Certainly it is Jihei's spirit lingering in this world or a fox or badger trying to bewitch men."

He waked other priests, with whom he sat before the temple image. He cautioned them not to lose their presence of mind, and then he had the visitor brought before the Buddhist image, while he and other priests chanted a service. The visitor looked on inquiringly and said to the head priest:

"Excuse me, but what has happened to make you to chant a service at this late hour? I have had nothing to eat from this morning and am very hungry. Please give me something to eat."

As he asked this repeatedly, the head priest gave him boiled rice offered to the

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Buddha, and he ate three or four bowls of it.

After that, the head priest talked to him about transmigration and the attainment of Buddhahood. But he did not look satisfied. Seeing this, the head priest threw over his body a surplice. He was taken aback. "What on earth is the matter?" he demanded.

"To-day is the seventh day after your death from drowning," the head priest said solemnly. "Still you are unable to find peace in death on account of karma. You must be saved quickly."

So saying, the head priest struck his head with the rosary. From these words, the visitor inferred the circumstances; and all his doubt about the strange treatment he had received was dispelled.

"Ah," he heaved a deep sigh, "my friend from the province of Kawachi must have been drowned. How uncertain man's life is!"

Turning then to the priest, he said:

"Please calm yourself and listen to what I have to say. At Kizaki I shared one hotel room with a man from the province of Kawachi for about two weeks, and we became intimate friends. When he left I gave him my spare clothes and belt, as I he told me his outfit had been stolen. He must have been drowned in the floods on his way back home, and he was undoubtedly mistaken for me, as he wore my clothes What an unfortunate man to meet such an untimely death!"

These remarks cleared up the matter. The head ptiest sent a servant for Rihei, son of Jihei, whom was told by him that his father was alive and was in the temple. At first, the son did not believe it, but being sent for again and again, he came to the temple and saw the man, whom he found to be no one else than his father, to his wild joy.

In the meantime, the family of the unfortunate Kawachi man being much concerned about his being rather too long absent from home, his son went to Kizaki, and having inquired at the hot spring, was told that he had left it long since. So, he went back. On the way, he looked anxiously for his father, and at the Katsura River, he heard what had happened there. He visited, therefore, Jihei in Kyoto who gave him a full account of the matter.

He then went to the Manpuku Temple and asked the head priest to untomb the man to make sure that he was his father. The request was declined, as it was forbidden by law to untomb unless with the permission of the local Governor. So, the young man brought the matter before the Governor, who considered it and granted the application.

The grave was dug out and the coffin opened, when the body was found by the youth to be that of his father.

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Good Deeds of Boys of the Juvenile Red Cross

IT is only six years ago that the Juvenile Red Cross was started by the Japan Red Cross Society, but thanks to the latter's zealous encouragement of its work, it has made marked development and has to-day more than 5,000 branch organizations in the country with members amounting to 1,200,000, who are all primary school pupils. Many of these juvenile members have shown good deeds, manifesting how important and useful the Juvenile Red Cross is.

A few instances of such deeds may be given below:—

Ken-ichi Matsumura

Delivering Newspapers to School-Masters

Ken-ichi Matsumura, member of the Juvenile Red Cross at Yokaichi, Kanzaki-gori, Shiga-ken, who is a fourth-year pupil in the local ordinary primary school, is a boy of good deportment and excellent scholarship. Ever since he entered the school, he has risen very early and delivers every morning newspapers to the houses of the school head-master and assistant head-master. This was prompted by his hearing that all school masters find it a necessity to read newspapers every morning as early as possible as their duty and his thinking that the news carriers having numerous houses to call at could not deliver to the school masters before others. Every morning he goes himself to the newspaper agency and getting the papers to be delivered to the head-master and assistant head-master, he carries them to their houses. He has not missed it even for a day, even on rainy, stormy or snowing days.

After school hours, as his father is a greengrocer, he delivers orders to customers and at the month-end, he collects the accounts. Thus he is an able assistant to his father.

In recognition of these good deeds, Ken-ichi Matsumura was awarded a watch by the town chief in 1925, and in 1926, he was commended publicly by the President of the Self-Governing Association of Kanzaki-gori and presented with a Medal for Good Deeds by the Japan Red Cross.

Chosuke Nakanō

Dutiful to His Father

On June 12, 1927 the Manager, Mr. Tezuka, of the Miyagi Branch Office of the Japan Red Cross Society officially recognized the good deeds of Chosuke Nakanō member of the Juvenile Red Cross at Tsutsujigaoka, Sendai, and presented him with a certificate of merit and a prize.

This model boy is a sixth-year pupil of the Primary School. His mother died in 1924, and his father is a carpenter, on whom depended for support the boy's grandmother, aged 67, his sickly elder brother, aged 17, and his younger brothers, aged 8 and 7, besides himself. Unfortunately, his father Bungo was taken ill through overwork. For a few months

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he received treatment, but as the result was not very satisfactory, he entered the charity hospital of the local Red Cross.

Chosuke being assisted by his old and infirm grandmother, managed the household affairs himself in the place of his father, while attending school regularly. After school he took care of his young brothers and prepared the family supper, after which he cleared the table and prepared the beds for them. Then he went to the hospital to attend his father for the night, replacing his grandmother. He watched his father every night, and came back to his house early in the morning. Then he prepared the breakfast, after which he went to school with his younger brother Masao, aged 8.

His busy life from school to home and from home to hospital continued for more than fifty days, during which he never neglected his duties.

His father's condition often became critical, but fortunately, he recovered and left the hospital towards the middle of May, thanks to the nursing of Chosuke.

The boy was so earnest in his nursing that the nurses of the hospital say that whanever they looked into the sick-room he was found awake watching or nursing the patient, and that people seeing or hearing of this were moved to tears.

At the end of May he was publicly commended as a dutiful boy by the headmaster of his school in the presence of Major-General Umezu, President of its Guardians' Society, and he was presented with money collected among the town people.

S. Nakajima Saving Human Life

Shuichi Nakajima, a second-year higher primary school boy and member of the Juvenile Red Cross at Miyashiro, Fuwa-gori, Gifu-ken, saved the life of Yoshio Kimura, aged 11, second son of Mr. Mosaku Kimura in the same village from drowning in the Otani Pond at about 11.30 a. m. on July 30, 1927.

When Yoshio went out of his depth, his elder brother Usaku, aged 13, made a quick attempt to save him, but as Yoshio clung to him with his arms around his neck, both sank to the bottom at about 10 feet and were about to be drowned. But the elder brother managed somehow or other to come to the surface, and with his friends, cried for help.

Shuichi Nakajima had been swimming in the pond some distance away. Hearing the boys' cries, he rushed to the place and instantly dived, and finding Yoshio, he brought him in his arms to the shore. As Yoshio had lost consciousness, Shuichi gave him first aid treatment, which he had learned as a member of the Juvenile Red Cross. It took effect and Yoshio recovered consciousness, on which Shuichi and other friends took him to his house.

Shuichi is the commander of the third company of the local Juvenile Red Cross and a model member. He is good in conduct and proficient in his studies, as well as as being very skilled in swimming. His good deed was publicly recognized in the presence of the prefectural Governor, who awarded him a prize. He was also presented with an ink-slab case by the chief of the local branch office of the Japan Red Cross.

Arao Uyeda Saving Lives

Arao Uyeda, a second-year higher primary school boy and member of the

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Juvenile Red Cross at Aboshi, Iho-gori, Hiogo-ken, is mild and dutiful. He is an able assistant of his father. He is very obedient to his teacher's orders and diligent in his studies. He has been looked upon as a very good boy.

On September 1, 1929, after school hours, he was swimming in the lower part of the river which runs through Aboshi, when at about 2 p.m. he saw some small children drowning a good way off. He swam to the place and saved the lives of the eldest and second sons of Kikuji Masuno of Hamada Village, a coolie employed on a dredger.

Arao rescued at first the younger, Noboru, aged 4, when he was told hy Motoji Ako, a second-year ordinary primary school boy, who was fishing, that the elder, Manji, aged 6, had gone into the water before the younger. He made inquiry about the position, and dived again. After careful search, he discovered Manji, who was insensible, and brought him up to the embankment in his arms with the utmost effort.

The accident had been told to the parents of the boys by their friends, and they and their neighbours hastening to the spot, gave first aid and saved not only Noboru but Manji, who was in a more serious condition.

Arao's good deed was publicly recognized by the chief of the local branch office of the Japan Red Cross, who presented him with a prize.

Scene at the funeral for Matsusuke Onoe, famous Imperial Theater actor, who died recently.

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The Editor's Diary

Aug. 11—In connection with the imperial gift of wooden cups and entertainment money to men and women throughout the country above eighty years of age at the time of the Coronation, the Home Affairs Department has received the following reports dated July 31 from all the prefectural governors, except from Wakayama Prefecture, who were instructed to make investigations regarding them:—

Over one hundred years...	253	persons
From ninety to one hundred years	19,569	„
From eight to one hundred years	301,069	„

They total 410,891

Aug. 12.—Lieut.-Gen. Minami, Vice-Chief of the General Staff, who was travelling in Shantung Province on an important mission, returned home today.

The heavy rains which had continued for a fortnight ceased today.

Aug. 13.—The draft of the seamen's insurance bill which the Home Office will introduce in the forthcoming session of the Imperial Diet has been completed.

M. de Billy, French Ambassador to Japan, called on Mr. Yoshida, new Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, this morning and informed him regarding the Franco-Chinese convention regarding the Nanking Affair.

Aug. 14.—Baron Tanaka, Premier and Foreign Minister had interviews with the British, American, French and Russian envoys to Japan, to interchange views regarding the China problem, and to inform them of the Japanese Government's position.

Aug. 15.—The American charge d'affaires in Tokyo advised the Japanese Foreign Office that toward the end of this month about fifteen warships of the United States fleet will call at Yokohama, Kobe, Tsuruga and Hakodate separately.

Aug. 16.—Baron Gonsuké Hayashi, who went to Manchuria on a special mission and to attend Chang Tso-lin's funeral, returned to Tokyo today.

Mr. Wang Yung-pao, Chinese Minister to Japan, called upon Mr. H. Arita, Director of the Asiatic Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office, this morning, to hand him a copy of the second note of the Chinese Nationalist Government in connection with the Sino-Japanese commercial treaty, which was transmitted to Mr. Okamoto, Japanese Consul at Nanking.

Aug. 17.—Baron Tanaka, Premier and Foreign Minister called in three veteran statesmen, Viscounts Kiyoura, Goto and Kaneko, for a conference with them with reference to the recent problems arising in China.

Aug. 18.—Baron Tanaka had a conversation today with Baron Alliosi, Italian Ambassador to Japan, relative to the Chinese Nationalist Government's proposed abrogation of the Sino-Japanese commercial navigation treaty and other important Chinese questions.

According to investigations made by the Social Affairs Bureau of the Home Affairs Department, labour disputes which oc-

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The Editor's Diary

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[illegible] during this year, from January to June, [illegible] amounted to ¥71 [illegible] to all prefectures. [illegible] ¥12 was paid to 29,222 persons participating in [illegible] Factory dispatches to [illegible] a total of 1,[illegible] to over 200 [illegible] Japan is paying a visit in response [illegible] in this country showed a decrease [illegible] as to the number of students, [illegible] 52,[illegible]2 pupils as compared to [illegible] in 1922. The [illegible] schools of this year saw a still further [illegible] [illegible] as being caused by [illegible] [illegible] fewer [illegible].

June 20.—In an effort to the scourge [illegible] [illegible] Fire in Tokyo, Mr. Shidzue [illegible] [illegible] Count Hirata, Count Hayashi, Count Okuma and Count Ichi-Gen-Tai-Gen [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at Tokyo today.

The [illegible] [illegible] of the Asahi Shimbun [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

curred this year, from January to June, numbered 371 cases in all prefectures. It is said 39,217 persons participated in those troubles. Labour disturbances which have shown a tendency to increase since 1919-20, a turning point in national thought in this country, showed a decrease last year for the first time, numbering 562 cases with 47,002 participants during the former half of 1927. The former half of this year saw a still further decrease, the cases being reduced by some 30 per cent., viz. 191.

Aug. 20.—In answer to the summons of the Foreign Office, Mr. Shichitaro Yada, Japanese Consul-Genetal at Shanghai, arrived at Tokyo today.

Thirty-eight members of the American Shriners' Lodge who are making a tour of of the Orient, from San Francisco, arrived at Yokohama today.

Aug. 21.—A graft scandal in connection with the removal of the Tokyo fish-market and the extension of a suburban tramway has involved many members of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly. Among those examined by the procurators are two members of the House of Representatives. They are charged with accepting bribes.

Aug. 22.—Bishop U. Ottama, a prominent figure in the independence movement in India and one of the influential leaders in the National congress of that country, who has been studying Buddhism in Nara since his arrival at Kobe from Burma on July 29, came to Tokyo today and went to the home of Mr. Bose, one of his friends.

Fire in Teshio, Hokkaido destroyed eight hundred out of the one thousand houses of the town.

Aug. 23.—One hundred and seventy-nine preachers and adherents of the Tenri Kenkyujo, a religious body formed on Shintoist lines, with headquarters at Iwaki village in Nara Prefecture, have been arrested, charged with lèse majesté.

Aug. 24.—Baron Gonsuké Hayashi, a veteran diplomat on the waiting list, formerly ambassador in London, has decided to retire from the diplomatic service.

Aug. 25.—Mr. Kenichi Fujita, President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, who represented Japanese capitalists at the last international Labour Conference at Geneva, returned home today.

Aug. 26.—According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, despite the anticipation of a bad crop of rice this year owing to the unseasonable weather, the condition of the crop as a whole on Aug. 15, was declared to be "normal."

Aug. 27.—All this summer fine days were very few, and according to an announcement made today by the Central Meteorological Observatory of Tokyo, only 15 days were fine between June 11 and Aug. 27, while 6 days were cloudy, rain falling on all the others.

Aug. 28.—Dr. Solf, German Ambassador to Tokyo, just returned from an extensive trip in Formosa, called on Baron Tanaka, to confer with him in regard to the Japan-German Customs Tariff Treaty now in course of negotiation between the two Governments.

The second note regarding the Sino-Japanese Commercial and Navigation Treaty, was handed to Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister at Peking, by the Nationalist Government, was published

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today.

Aug. 29.—The following days will be national holidays on the occasion of the Imperial Enthronement this fall:—

Nov. 10, Coronation Day; Nov. 14, *Daijo-sai* Day on which the Emperor offers rice to the Ancestral Gods for the first time since his accession to the Throne; Nov. 16 Grand Gala Day.

Out of the forty Communists in Western Japan who were prosecuted folllowing the third nation-wide arrests in March last and who have since been under preliminary examination at the Fukuoka District Court, thirty-five have been charged with infringing the Public Peace Preservation Law and will undergo public trial in the same court, the remaining five being set free on account of lack of evidence.

Aug. 30.—The number of members of the newly formed political party, the Shinto Club, under the leadership of Mr. T. Tokonami, who recently deserted the Minseito, of which he was an important member, has reached twenty-five, the number which entitles a political body to the right of negotiation in the Diet.

Aug. 31.—On the invitation of Keio University, the baseball team of Illinois University arrived at Tokyo today.

Sept. 1.—This being the fifth anniversary of the disastrous earthquake and fire of 1923, solemn memorial services were conducted with Shintoist and Buddhist rituals on the old site of the Military Clothing Department in Honjo, Tokyo, where over 30,000 lives were lost in the calamity.

At 11:58, the moment at which the catastrophe overtoook the capital and its vicinity, Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, at the Nasu Detached Palace, offered silent prayers for the victims.

Sept. 2.—The marriage of Miss Setsuko Matsudaira to Prince Chichibu, which was sanctioned by the Imperial Court on January 18, is announced by the Imperial Household Department to be held at the sanctuary at the Imperial Palace on September 28, which will be preceded by the ceremony of exchanging betrothal presents on September 16 and the formal notification of the date of the wedding to the Grand Shrines of Isé on September 20.

Sept. 3.—A number of the Japanese athletes who took part in the Ninth Olympic Games at Amsterdam returned home today.

Sept. 4—The membership of the Economic Commission instituted by the Tanaka Cabinet was selected today at a Cabinet Meeting.

Sept 5.—The Tokyo Municipality which has been carrying on the dredging of the River Sumida and canal cutting since 1922 as a preliminary undertaking for the harbour of Greater Tokyo, has decided to begin the harbour work itself, which has been pending for several years. The undertaking which will take ten years' work, will be started next year. The expenditure for the first period is estimated at Yen 27,900,000.

Sept. 6.—In connection with the Coronation ceremony this fall those employed by the War, Navy, Railways, Commerce and Industry, and Finance Departments will observe the three national holidays The question has arisen if they will be paid wages for those three days, which has now been decided on the affirmative.

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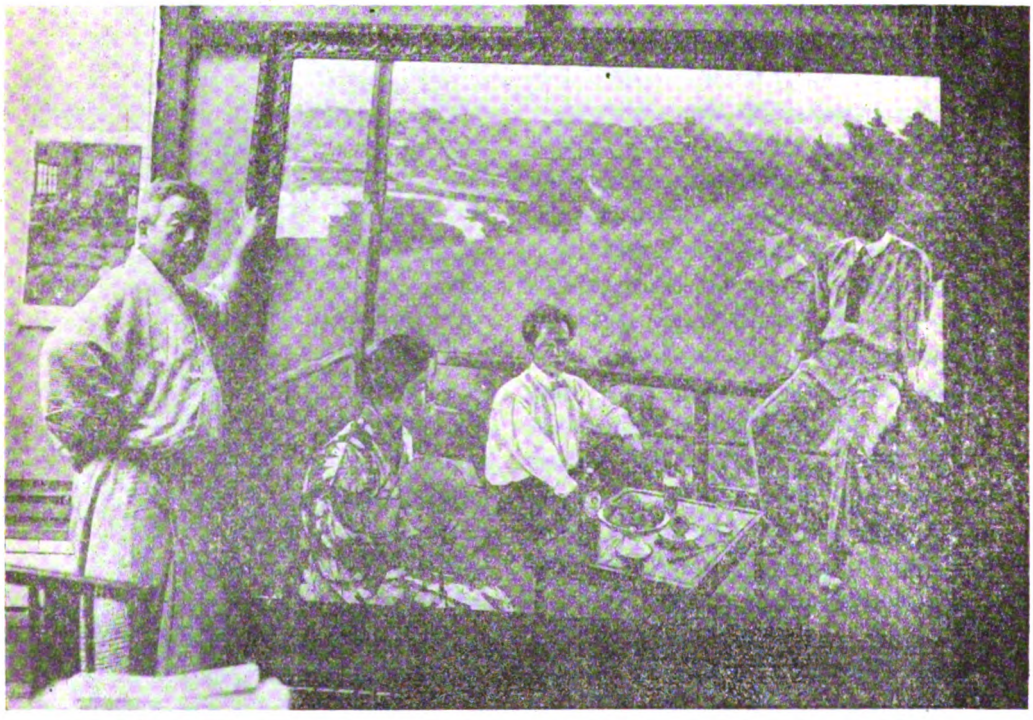
From a legal viewpoint, the Government is not bound to pay wages but it is said that only for the reason of the workers' spontaneous expression of congratulation to the Imperial House, they will be fully paid.

Sept. 7.—A movement has been started by influential persons, official and private, for restoring, in commemoration of the Imperial Enthronement, the public Museum at Ueno belonging to the Imperial Household, which will be transformed into a museum of old Oriental fine art. The first meeting of the promoters was held today. Prince Tokugawa was nominated President and Marquis Hosokawa and Viscount Shibusawa, Vice-Presidents, while Premier Baron Tanakaand Mr. Hamaguchi, Leader of the Minseito, are to be advisers.

Sept. 8.—In view of the existence of questionable insurance companies, the Commerce and Industry Department will prepare a revision of the Insurance Law now in force, which is found to have some defects.

Sept. 9.—Some members of the Minseito Party who have been discontented with its policies have formed a new body called the "Constitutional Politics Innovation Society." They have been expelled from the Minseito which is suffering from grave internal dissensions.

Sept. 10.—On December 12 this year a grand municipal celebration of the Imperial Enthronement will be held in Tokyo.



Mr. Hakutei Ishii, with his exhibit for the Inten Art Exhibition this fall in Tokyo.

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Grand Hanshin Exhibition

IN commemoration of the Imperial Enthronement to be held this fall and with a view to encouraging the growth of national products, a Grand Hanshin (Osaka-Kobe) Exhibition is being held at Koshi-en Park, Naruo-mura, Muko County, Hyogo Prefecture, on the Osaka-Kobe (Hanshin) Electric Railway line, from September 1 to November 30, under the auspices of the Osaka-Kobe Exhibition Association.

The presidency has been taken by Baron S. Hirayama, Privy Councillor and President of the Japan Red Cross Society, and Mr. K. Uchida, former Civil Governor of Formosa, is Vice-President. Mr. N. Choh, Governor of Hyogo Prefecture, is Chairman, while Mr. Kazuma Suzuki is Vice-Chairman. Mr. Kaoru Kurihara takes charge as Chief of the Secretariat, under whose direction many persons are now busily engaged in making the exposition a brilliant success.

It occupies an area of 179,000 *tsubo*, of which 170,000 *tsubo* is for the First Section, and the remaining area of 9,000 *tsubo* is occupied by the Second Section. The First Section includes:

1st Main Pavilion:	814	*tsubo*
2nd Main Pavilion:.....	288	„
3rd Main Pavilion:.....	60	„
4th Main Pavilion:.....	285	„
Art and Craft Pavilion:.....	128	„
Machinery Pavilion:	415	„
National Defence Pavilion: ...	120	„
Reception Pavilion:	72	„
Evangelical Pavilion:.....	150	„
Shingon Sect Pavilion:.....	150	„
Nichiren Sect Pavilion:.....	150	„
Inari Mission Pavilion:.....	56	„
Tenri-kyo Mission Pavilion:...	56	„
Konko-kyo Mission Pavilion:.	56	„

Besides these, are the Formosan Pavilion, Marine Industry Pavilion, Marine Industry Annex, Aquarium, London Bridge, Paris Triumphal Gate, stalls and entertainment-halls. As for the Second Section, the Traffic Pavilion occupies 1,445 *tsubo*, and the remaining area is for the Pastime Pavilion, Cinema Hall, Main Entrance Tower, "Land of Human Love," Reference Pavilion and motor-car sheds.

Various performances and entertainments include the Sample Market, Nation-wide Marine Products Sale-on-the-Spot Booths, Introduction to All the Provinces of the Country, National Baseball Matches, National Crysanthemum Exposition, Wireless Movie Shows, Popular Café, "Foreign Village," Exhibition of Various Islands, Firework Display, Aerial Defence Kite-flying Matches, Trial Ride in Aeroplanes, National Canine Exposition, Practice of Military Dogs' Drill, jugglery, Crysanthemum Dolls, etc.

That every visitor is entitled to a lottery ticket and premiums are given by lottery once a week to those who were admitted during that week is most popular, as the scheme is on such a large scale that the first prize winner will receive the gift of one residence covering an area of 30 *tsubo* somewhere between Osaka and Kobe. Since the day of opening, visitors crowd the exhibition, each of them being ambitious to get the first premium.

Special mention should be made of the Coronation Pavilion in the First Section. It is installed for the purpose of giving comprehensive knowledge to the people in general of the Imperial Enthronement ceremonies, various ornaments to be used at the Coronation and other information regarding the grand function being displayed. The visitor feels as if he personally had witnessed the ceremony. The site has been chosen in the center of Japan's commerce and industry and applications for exhibiting were more numerous than was expected, and the better exhibits have been selected from among them. The Hanshin Exhibition is thus far above the average in its value and interest as an exhibition.

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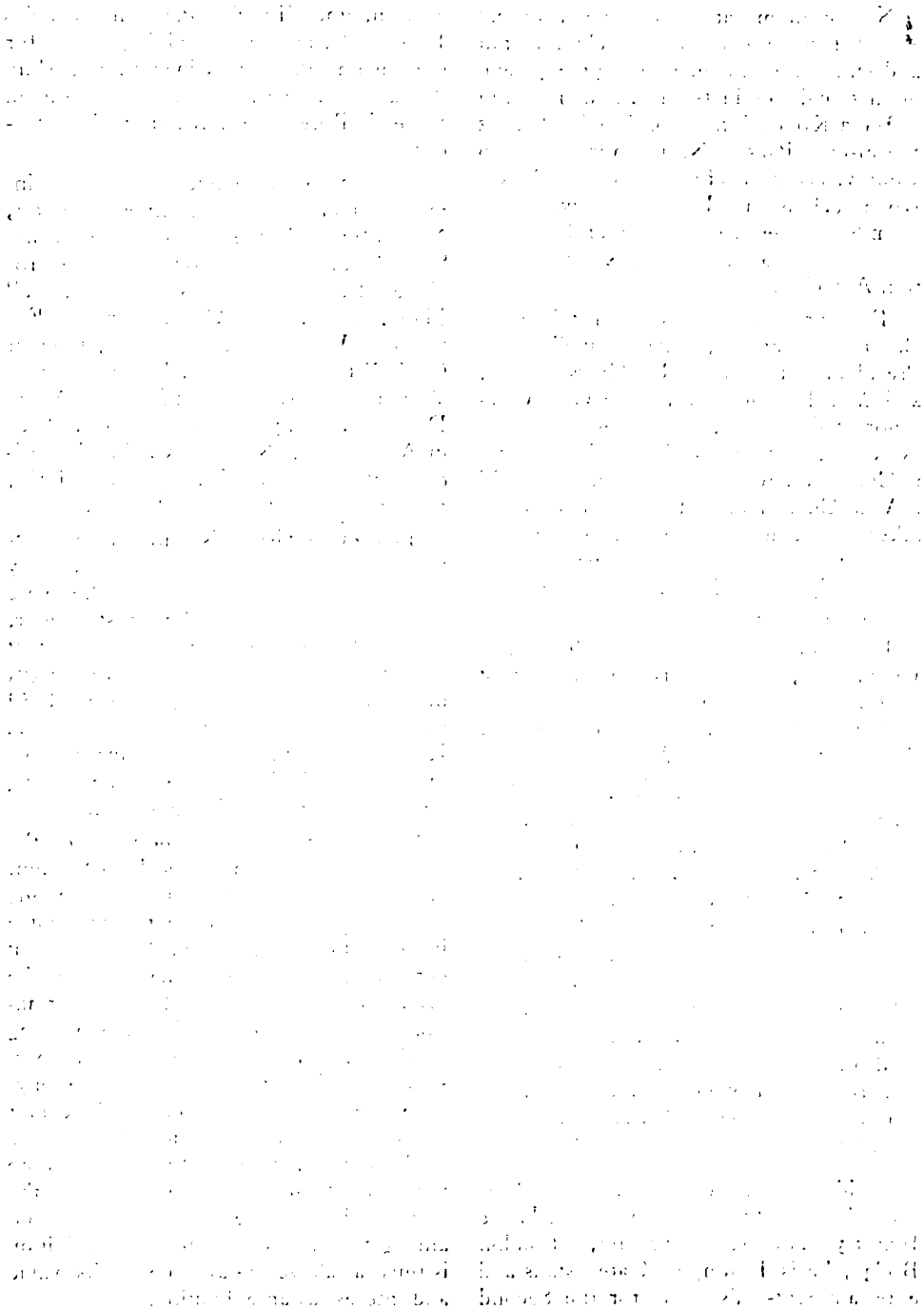

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